The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

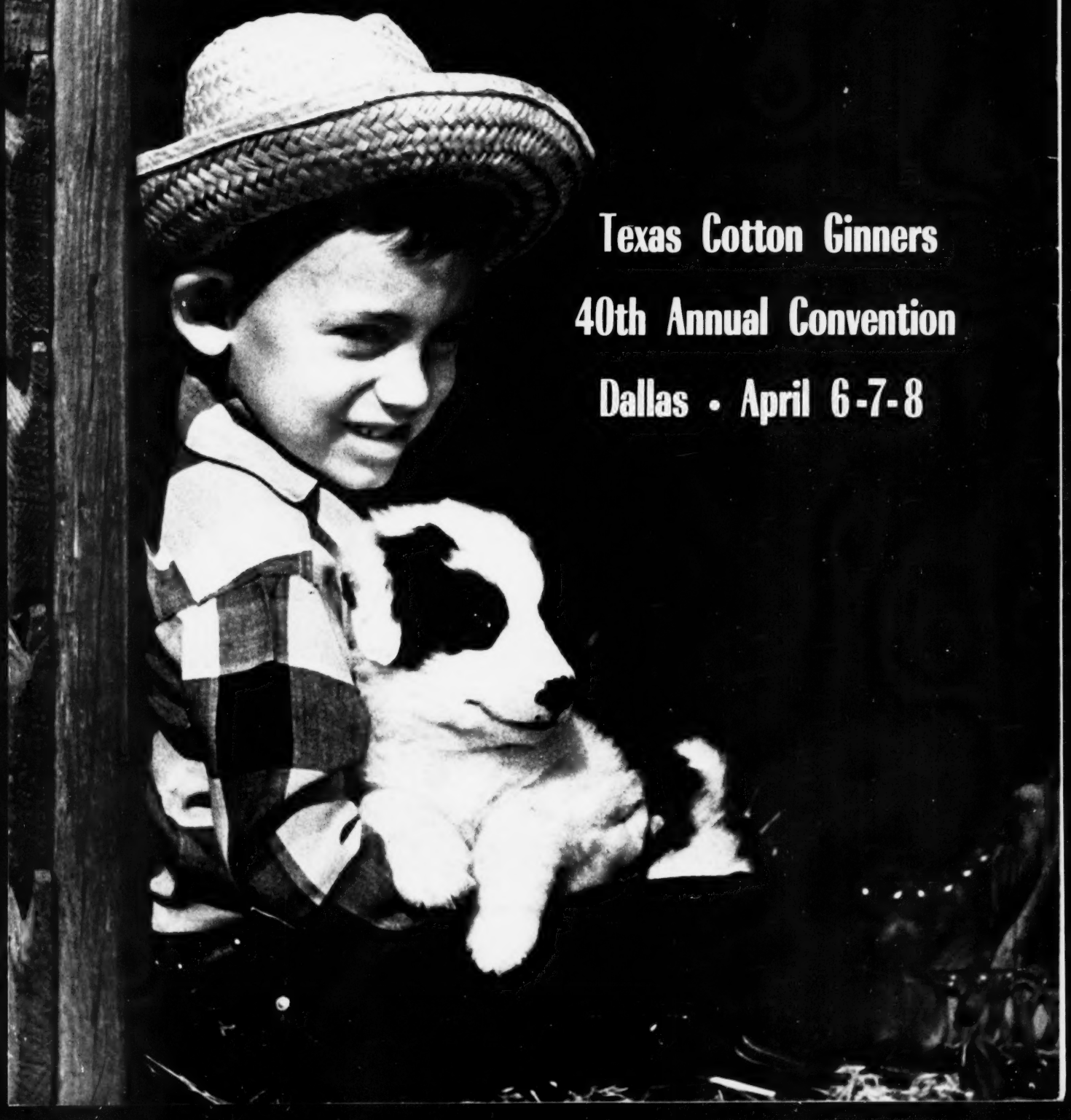
PRESS

MARCH 28, 1953

54th year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

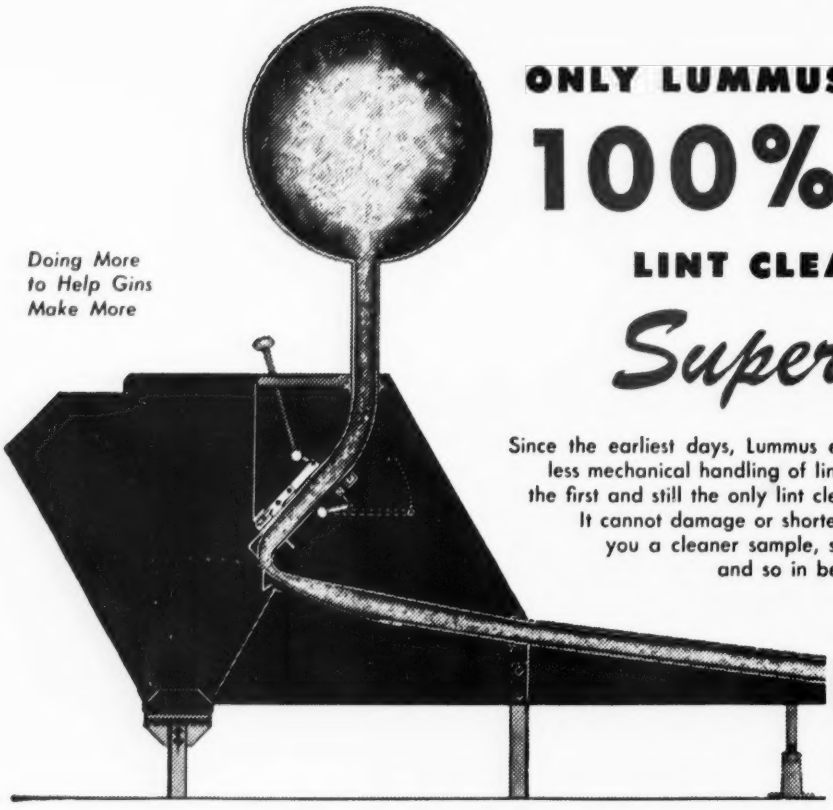
A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION



Texas Cotton Ginners

40th Annual Convention

Dallas • April 6-7-8



Doing More to Help Gins Make More

ONLY LUMMUS MAKES THE

100% AIR

LINT CLEANER . . .

Super-Jet

Since the earliest days, Lummus engineering has progressed toward less mechanical handling of lint, and more use of air. Super-Jet is the first and still the only lint cleaner without a single moving part. It cannot damage or shorten the fibre, or create neps. It gives you a cleaner sample, smoother-running in the cotton mill, and so in better demand among cotton buyers. Write for Bulletin #639.

LUMMUS

COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS • MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE • COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

We Are Keeping Open House

At our Demonstration Plant
3315 Elm Street—Dallas

during the

TEXAS COTTON GINNERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION

April 6, 7 and 8

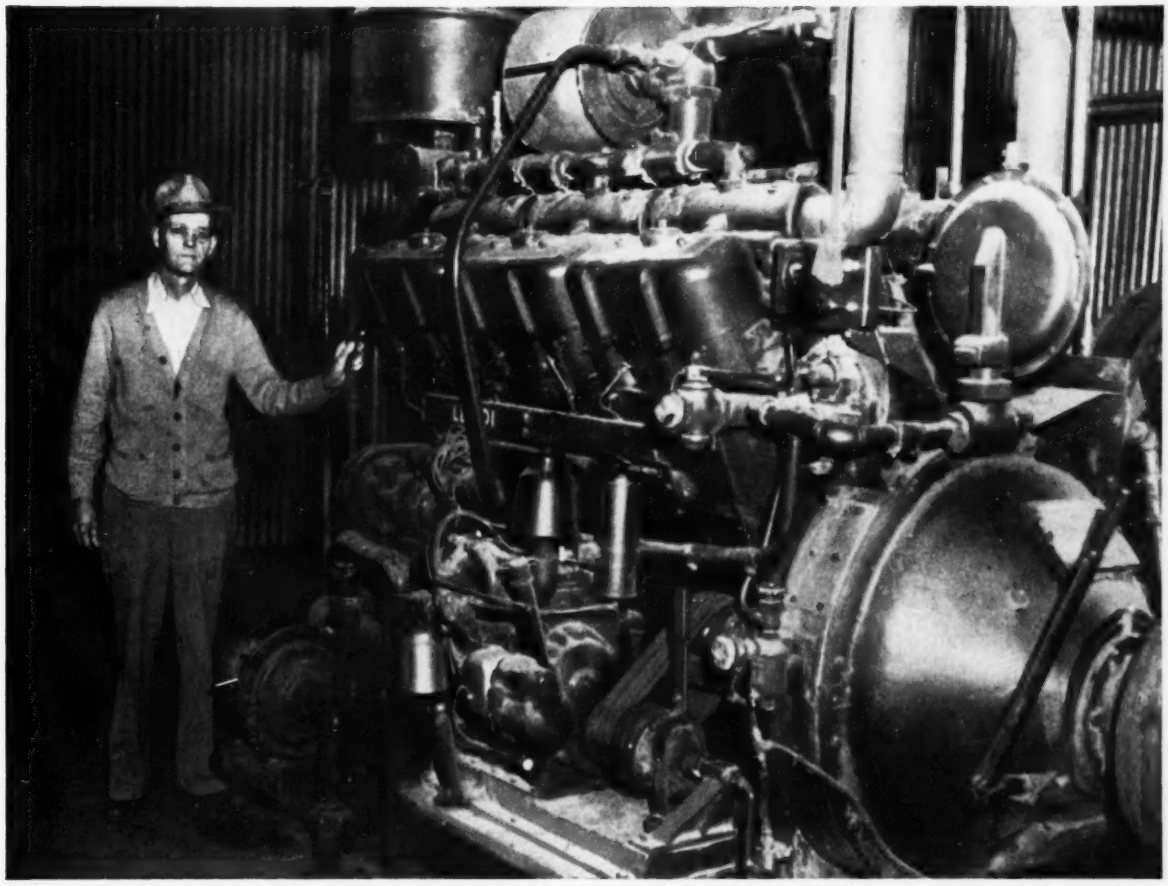
—and cordially invite you and your friends to visit us. You will be welcome any time.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA • *DALLAS* • *MEMPHIS*

Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897



"We sure appreciate the promptness of Le Roi *service!"*

COTTON INDUSTRY POWER
LE ROI

PROMPT SERVICE • LOW FUEL COST • LESS DOWNTIME • CONSERVATIVE RATING

In every cotton-producing area, Le Roi provides expert service — *right now!* — through a network of well-stocked, adequately-manned distributors!

Let A. C. Senn, owner of Valley Gin Co., Davidson, Oklahoma, give you a typical example:

"In 4 seasons, we've had only one minor difficulty with our Le Roi L3000. It was magneto trouble — and when it occurred, the Le Roi distributor had a service man out *immediately* and got us going again in no time.

"Though we've ginned 12,139 bales, we've had no further trouble with our Le Roi — we haven't even needed a valve job! We run engine and dryer on butane.

"Our gin has the first lint cleaners in Oklahoma and our Le Roi handles this extra load easily."

A Le Roi engine is designed from scratch for cotton-ginning. It is so compact that it takes less floor space than other engines of similar horsepower rating. Yet, it has weight and stamina. Sizes range from 40 to 450 continuous hp. You can use low-cost natural gas, butane, or propane.

Have a Le Roi distributor show you at first hand why you're ahead with Le Roi low-cost power.

P-45

Le Roi Cotton-Engine Distributors: **Carson Machine & Supply Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. • General Machine & Supply Co., Odessa, Texas • Southern Engine & Pump Company, Houston, San Antonio, Kilgore, Dallas, Edinburg, Corpus Christi, Texas, and Lafayette, Houma, La. • Ingersoll Corporation, Shreveport, La., Jackson, Miss. • Tri State Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn. • Nortex Engine & Equipment Co., Wichita Falls, Texas • Farmers Supply, Lubbock, Texas.**

LE ROI COMPANY • *Plants:* **Milwaukee-Cleveland-Greenwich, Ohio** • *Cotton-Industry Headquarters:* **Tulsa, Okla.**

FOR MY MONEY . . . THE BOARDMAN SUPERBLAST FAN IS

"Yes, sir...in my books, the Boardman SUPERBLAST is a *yard wide in quality*—the measure of superiority for centrifugal fans. I've worked in gins and oil mills all my life, and I have yet to find a better, more efficient fan. That outboard leg, for example, makes SUPERBLAST sturdier, with minimum vibration. And Boardman builds a blast wheel that can crack the whip all day long at 2,000 rpm and last for years.

"We've found that SUPERBLAST is not only more durable, but much faster and more economical to repair. On the scroll, for instance, about the only part that wears at all is the area near the discharge opening, which takes the brunt of the gritty blast. Because the SUPERBLAST scroll is sectional, it's a quick, low-cost matter to replace the worn section instead of a complete scroll. The blast wheel blades are replaceable on the same money-saving basis."

MEASURE ANY OTHER FAN BY THESE SUPERBLAST FEATURES

LONG-LASTING—with thick, sturdy steel or cast-iron scroll and big, heavy-duty shaft and bearings.

EASY TO REPAIR—with sectional scroll and replaceable blast-wheel blades.

LIGHT ON POWER—with smooth-running, well-balanced blast-wheel that runs easier than many lighter fans.

VERSATILE—with housing easily adjustable to 8 different positions; changes jobs without cost of new fan.

TAKE YOUR CENTRIFUGAL FAN INSTALLATION AND CAPACITY PROBLEMS TO . . .

THE BOARDMAN CO.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
1403 S. W. 11TH ST. PH. MElrose 8-5435

STEEL CONVEYOR BOXES & COVERS
PORTA-LOADERS
PNEUMATIC SEED CLEANERS

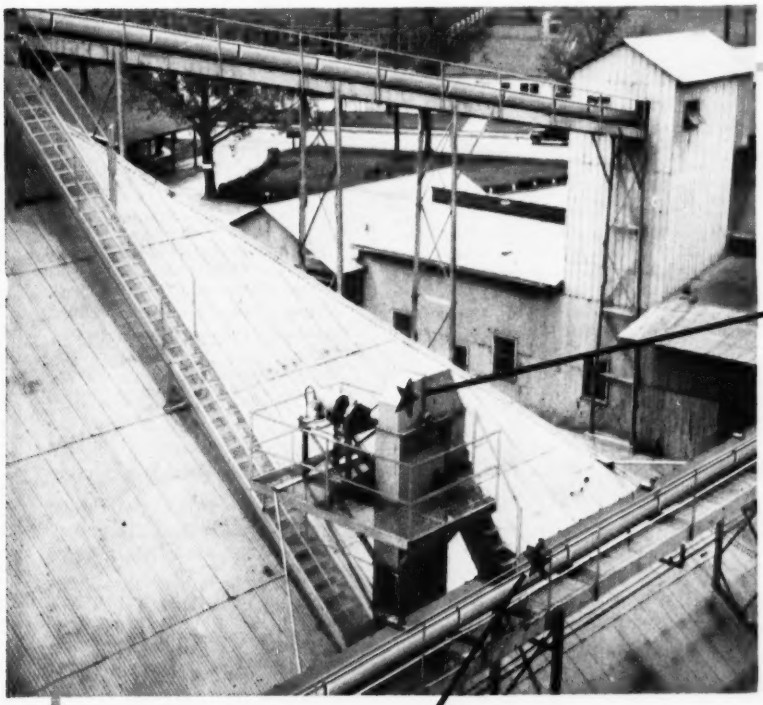
Industry's BEST SOURCE for Bucket Elevators and Screw Conveyors

LINK-BELT offers you the most diversified line of both... plus wide engineering experience

Get the right bucket elevators and screw conveyors for your requirements. Actually, it may be simpler than you think. For, whether your material is sticky . . . friable . . . hot . . . or abrasive — there's a Link-Belt design to move it with the highest possible efficiency.

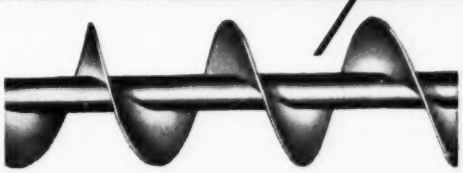
Link-Belt builds many types and sizes of enclosed conveying equipment — the *widest range* of bucket elevators, screw conveyors and Bulk-Flo elevator-conveyors. And all are accurately made to assure smooth operation, long life.

Take advantage of Link-Belt's quality line and materials handling experience. Our engineers will be glad to help you come up with the right answers to your conveying and elevating needs.



Continuous bucket elevator delivers high capacities at lower speeds. Ideal for friable materials.

Two Link-Belt Screw Conveyors and a Link-Belt Bucket Elevator move large volumes of cottonseed at an Illinois oil mill.



Helicoid or sectional conveyor screws — for general screw conveyor applications — may also be furnished in the metal and finish best suited to your purpose and with components selected from the most complete line.

LINK-BELT

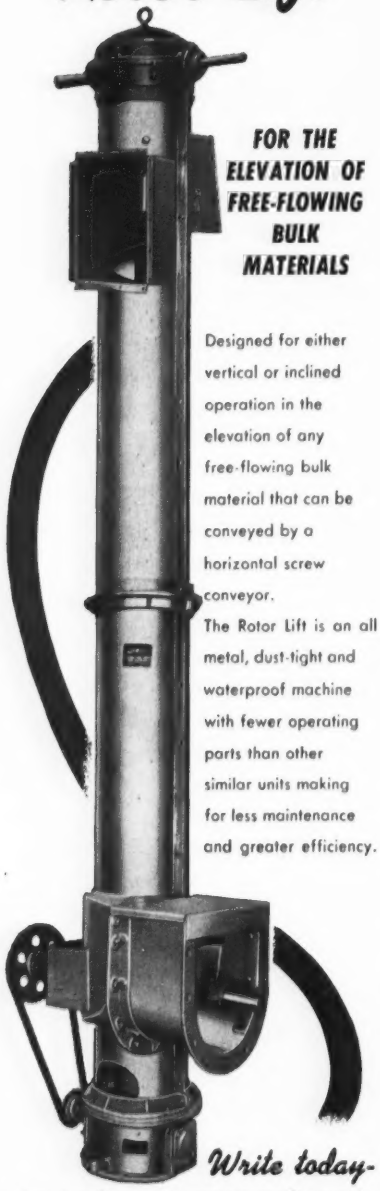
BUCKET ELEVATORS and SCREW CONVEYORS

LINK-BELT COMPANY: Atlanta, Dallas 1, New Orleans 12, St. Louis 1, Charlotte 2, N. C., Baltimore 18, Birmingham 3, Houston 1, Jacksonville 2. Distributors Throughout the South.

NINE DISTINCT TYPES

GENUINE SOUTHWESTERN

Rotor Lift



FOR THE ELEVATION OF FREE-FLOWING BULK MATERIALS

Designed for either vertical or inclined operation in the elevation of any free-flowing bulk material that can be conveyed by a horizontal screw conveyor.

The Rotor Lift is an all metal, dust-tight and waterproof machine with fewer operating parts than other similar units making for less maintenance and greater efficiency.

Write today-

For Further Information and Details

SOUTHWESTERN SUPPLY AND MACHINE WORKS

P. O. BOX 1217

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

54th year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Volume 54 **March 28, 1953** **Number 7**

Published every other Saturday in our own printing plant at 3116 Commerce Street, Dallas 1, Texas

Officers and Editorial Staff

RICHARD HAUGHTON
Chairman of the Board

DICK HAUGHTON, Jr.
President and Advertising Manager

GEORGE H. TRAYLOR
Executive Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer

IVAN J. CAMPBELL
Vice-President and Editor

B. P. RIDGWAY
Vice-President and General Superintendent

WALTER B. MOORE
Assistant Editor

BETTE HOLBROOK REED
Editorial Assistant

Washington Representative (Editorial Only)

FRED BAILEY
740 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Official Magazine of:

National Cottonseed Products Association

National Cotton Ginners' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association
Arizona Ginners' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association
California Cotton Ginners' Association
The Carolinas Ginners' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association
New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association
Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association
Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association
Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press *is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.*

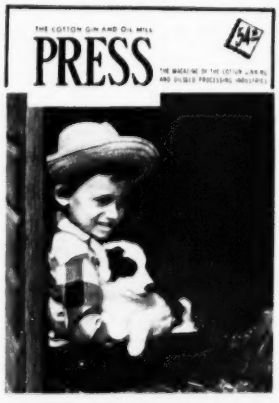
Subscription Rates: 1 year $3; 2 years $5; 3 years $7; foreign $3.50 per year.

Executive and Editorial Offices: 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas

The Cover

BOYS AND PUPS interest 'most everybody, but of special interest to Texas ginners right now is their 40th Annual Convention which opens in Dallas on April 6 (see story, Page 11). Association officials have developed a very fine business program and the Gin Machinery and Supply Association will provide lots of good entertainment. Bring the wife and kids; they'll have fun too. Out-of-state ginners cordially invited to attend.

Photograph by Bob Taylor



A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

4 GOOD REASONS FOR USING

Carolina JUTE BAGGING

EXTRA STRENGTH

Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong . . . tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.

TAKES ROUGH HANDLING

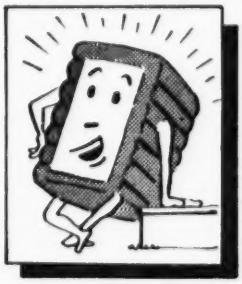
Stands up well under rough handling . . . protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.

MAXIMUM PROTECTION

Cotton is subject to less weather damage than that covered with closely woven cloth.

LOOKS GOOD LONGER

Open weave admits sunlight and air . . . keeps cotton dry and in good condition. Looks better after cutting sample holes.



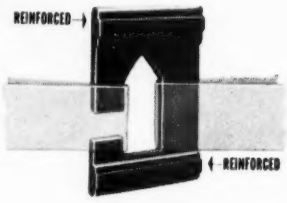
Carolina BAGGING COMPANY

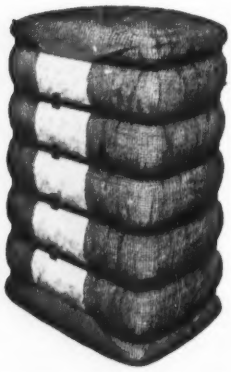
HENDERSON, N. CAROLINA

MANUFACTURERS OF BAGGING AND TIES

INSIST ON DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

. . . with the new, reinforced buckles





DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19½ gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties also are made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES — favorite with ginners for more than 50 years — now come to you with new, reinforced DIXISTEEL Buckles.

Made from our own, special-analysis steel and rolled to uniform thickness, width and finish, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are made to stand the gaff. No sharp edges. Easy to work.

New, reinforced DIXISTEEL Buckles have an extra-heavy, extra-wide bead top and bottom. They won't snap at the eye, even when dry, springy cotton is baled in modern, high-pressure presses. They seat firmly, are easy to thread, won't slide or cut the tie.

Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties and Buckles. Order now.

made only by the

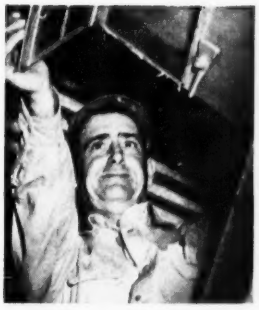
DIXISTEEL TRADE MARK **COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES**

Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Here's what Ginners throughout the Belt are saying about their

ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS



"Almost $4,000 Saved Last Season..."

"We ginned 3,250 bales and experienced no shutdowns, thanks to our ERIEZ Magnetic Hump! By removing dangerous tramp iron, the hump saved us almost $4,000 by preventing fires, machinery breakdown and downtime . . . helped to increase production 5% last season, too!"

J. A. JOHNSTON, *Manager*
Coachella Valley Ginning Co., Thermal, Cal.

"300 Pounds of Tramp Iron Caught..."

"We installed two ERIEZ Tower Drier Magnets in the line carrying cotton from the Tower Drier to the Thermal Cleaner. 6,352 bales were ginned and 300 pounds of tramp iron were caught! We *know* the ERIEZ magnets prevented several fires; and our saws were in better shape at the end of the season than ever before."

RALPH PYE, *Manager*
Brownsville Co-Operative Gin.
Brownsville, Texas.

"Fires Prevented, Production Up..."

"Our ERIEZ Tower Drier Magnet is installed in the first bend on the bottom of the Tower Drier. By stopping tramp iron, it has prevented fire breakouts, increased production! Our ERIEZ Magnet paid for itself in one season—it's a good investment."

JACK ROBINSON, *Owner*
Robinson Gin Co., Blytheville, Ark.

"Gin Saws in Better Condition..."

"We're mighty pleased with the performance of our ERIEZ magnet. By removing wire and other tramp iron, it left our gin saws in better condition at the close of the season than ever before and eliminated all fire breakouts. A piece of metal in seed cotton is definitely a potential fire hazard and should be removed."

PEARY WILEMON
The Wilemon Gin, Maypearl, Texas

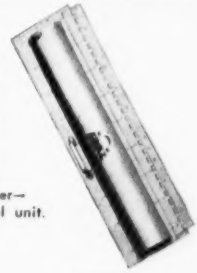
Over 22,000 satisfied users all over the world, and hundreds of Ginners throughout the cotton belt have proved to themselves the high degree of tramp iron protection afforded by ERIEZ non-electric Permanent Magnets.

ERIEZ Magnets for your ginning machinery are specially designed and engineered units . . . thoroughly researched in field tests in conjunction with the National Cotton Council.

TOWER DRIER TRANSITION MAGNET

in a 16-gauge housing; easily adapted to the discharge end of any Tower Drier. The magnet is quickly hinged to the bottom of the transition for easy cleaning. A sturdy glass panel, providing easy inspection of tramp iron accumulation, is located atop the unit directly over the magnet face.

TOWER DRIER MAGNET



is available in three strengths to fit any Tower Drier. Built with a sturdy, continuous hinge, the magnet is easily swung open for cleaning of collected tramp iron. Non-magnetic frame surrounding cold rolled steel pole-plates concentrates all magnetic power—prevents bleeding off to steel unit.

MAGNETIC HUMP

eliminates tramp iron from cotton traveling in pneumatic lines. The hump directs flow so that material impinges against two permanent plate magnets; what one misses, the other catches. Magnets are bolted and hinged to sheet metal housing for easy cleaning.

Check These ERIEZ Features:

1. First cost is last cost . . . magnetic strength guaranteed to last indefinitely.
2. Completely non-electric . . . no wiring needed.
3. Made of Alnico V . . . more powerful than electrically energized units.
4. Approved by leading Fire Prevention and Insurance Associations.
5. All units quickly, easily installed on new or existing equipment.

Sales Offices Throughout the Cotton Belt

ERIEZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Magnet Drive, Erie, Pennsylvania

Please send me your new catalog and 16-page installation booklet for the ginning industry.

Name _____

Title _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

What are the Advantages of Buying Phillips 66 Hexane?

● SOUND INVESTMENT

No light ends to lose—no heavy residue. You buy only active solvent with a typical boiling range spread of 5° F.

● TOP QUALITY

Rigid solvent specifications prevent contamination—add no foreign tastes or odors to your oil or meal. It's pure, clean, water-white!

● IMPROVED CONTROL

Phillips *66* Hexane has controlled uniformity to minimize your overall operating problems and reduce processing costs.

● ASSURED SUPPLY

Phillips, world's largest hexane producer, maintains a large fleet of solvent tank cars for prompt shipment of your orders.

Write now for complete information on Phillips *66* Solvents for soybean, cottonseed, flaxseed, tung nut, rice bran, corn germ, castor bean, alfalfa, animal fat and other oil extraction industries.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION • BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

SHOWN ABOVE are two of the many acts in "King Cotton's Show of Shows," the variety revue at 8 p.m. Wednesday, April 8, in the State Fair Auditorium that will be the climax of the many entertainment features planned for the convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association which officially opens April 6

NEW *Attendance* RECORD EXPECTED AT INDUSTRY'S BIGGEST SHOW

Texas ginners' convention at Dallas, April 6-7-8, will have great new educational display, in addition to more commercial exhibits than ever before. Highlight of the meeting's entertainment program will be "King Cotton's Show of Shows" night of April 8.

GINNERS, THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS from Texas and many other states will gather in Dallas April 6-7-8 for the Fortieth Annual Convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, long recognized as the cotton industry's largest annual meeting. More than 5,000 persons are expected to throng into the grounds of the State Fair of Texas to see the numerous exhibits of ginning machinery, equipment and supplies, to hear the outstanding speakers at the business sessions, and to enjoy the varied entertainment features that have been planned to make the 1953 convention one of the best in the history of the association.

As in the past, the business sessions of the 1953 convention will be held in the Science Building on the State Fair grounds, while the nearby Agriculture Building will be filled to overflowing by the exhibits. Exhibits will be open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. for three full days this year, and there will be morning and afternoon business sessions.

• **Business Program** — Authorities in many fields of activities related to ginning, the cotton industry, government and business in general are scheduled to speak on the convention program, the complete details of which accompany this article. These speakers will provide every gin owner and employee who attends the convention with information that will be helpful during the ginning season ahead. The convention officially opens at 8 a. m. Monday, April 6, when registration begins and the exhibits are opened. Complimentary tickets to the variety show and dance will be given each person registering.

Guest speakers on the convention program will include Deane Stahmann, Las Cruces, New Mexico farmer and ginner; Congressman George Mahon of Texas; Dr. J. T. Saldivar, Dallas, member of the Good Neighbor Commission of Texas; Edward J. Wade, New York, chairman, New York Cotton Exchange trade com-

Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

40th Annual Convention

Monday, April 6—Morning Session

8:00 a.m.—Convention officially opens and registration begins. Exhibits open.

Monday, April 6—Afternoon Session

1:45 p.m.—Entertainment in Convention Hall.

2:00 p.m.—Call to order, S. N. Reed, presiding.
Invocation: Rev. John B. Cooke, Urban Park Methodist Church.
Welcome Address: Henry Wade, District Attorney, Dallas County, Texas.
Respone: Drew Watkins, Director, Texas Ginners' Association.

2:35 p.m.—Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.

2:45 p.m.—Address: Deane Stahmann, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

3:10 p.m.—Address: Hon. George Mahon, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

4:00 p.m.—Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.

7:00 p.m.—SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT: Ginners Open Dance, Crystal Ballroom, Baker Hotel.

Tuesday, April 7—Morning Session

7:00 a.m.—"Ginners Day with the Early Birds," live broadcast from Station WFAA, Dallas.

8:00 a.m.—Registration; exhibits open.

9:45 a.m.—"Open House at Everts," one of the nation's leading jewelists, for the ladies.

10:00 a.m.—Entertainment in Convention Hall.

10:15 a.m.—Call to order, W. D. Watkins, presiding.

10:20 a.m.—Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.

10:40 a.m.—Address: Dr. J. J. Saldivar, Dallas, member of the Good Neighbor Commission of Texas.

11:00 a.m.—Address: Edward J. Wade, New York City, chairman of the Trade Committee, New York Cotton Exchange.

11:45 a.m.—Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.

Tuesday, April 7—Afternoon Session

12:45 p.m.—Entertainment in Convention Hall.

1:00 p.m.—Address: Judge Sarah T. Hughes, Dallas, Texas.

1:45 p.m.—Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.

2:00 p.m.—Fashion Show—Cotton is Fashion's First Lady—Heading the Social Parade from Sun-up to Moon-down. This will be presented by Volk Brothers Company.

4:00 p.m.—Adjournment.

6:00 p.m.—Annual Directors Meeting, Adolphus Hotel, Parlor A. All interested ginners are invited.

Wednesday, April 8—Morning Session

8:00 a.m.—Registration; exhibits open.

10:00 a.m.—Entertainment in Convention Hall.

10:15 a.m.—Call to order, Jerome Jalufka, presiding.

10:25 a.m.—Reports of committees.

10:50 a.m.—Address, President-elect of the Texas Cotton Ginners.

11:10 a.m.—D. I. Johnston, Oklahoma City, member, Executive Advisory Committee, National Association of Manufacturers.

12:00 a.m.—Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns. **Also the special Association's prize of an eight day trip** for two from Dallas to Havana and Nassau. This prize is restricted to gin members of the Association.

Wednesday, April 8—Afternoon Session

1:00 p.m.—Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.

1:15 p.m.—Reports by Allied Industries.

1:45 p.m.—Panel Discussion:
Jack Criswell, National Cotton Council, Memphis, Moderator.
Vernon Moore, U. S. Cotton Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.
Ed Bush, Cotton Gin Specialist, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas.
Victor Stedronsky, U. S. Cotton Laboratory, Las Cruces, N. M.
Peary Wilemon, Wilemon Gin, Maypearl, Texas.
Otto Goedecke, Hallettsville, Texas.

3:45 p.m.—Prizes, donated by Dallas business concerns.
Also, the $1,000.00 prize donated by the W. M. Smith Electric Co. This prize is restricted to gin members of the Association.

4:00 p.m.—Adjournment.

7:30 p.m.—"King Cotton's Show of Shows," a two hour variety show featuring stars of stage, TV and radio.

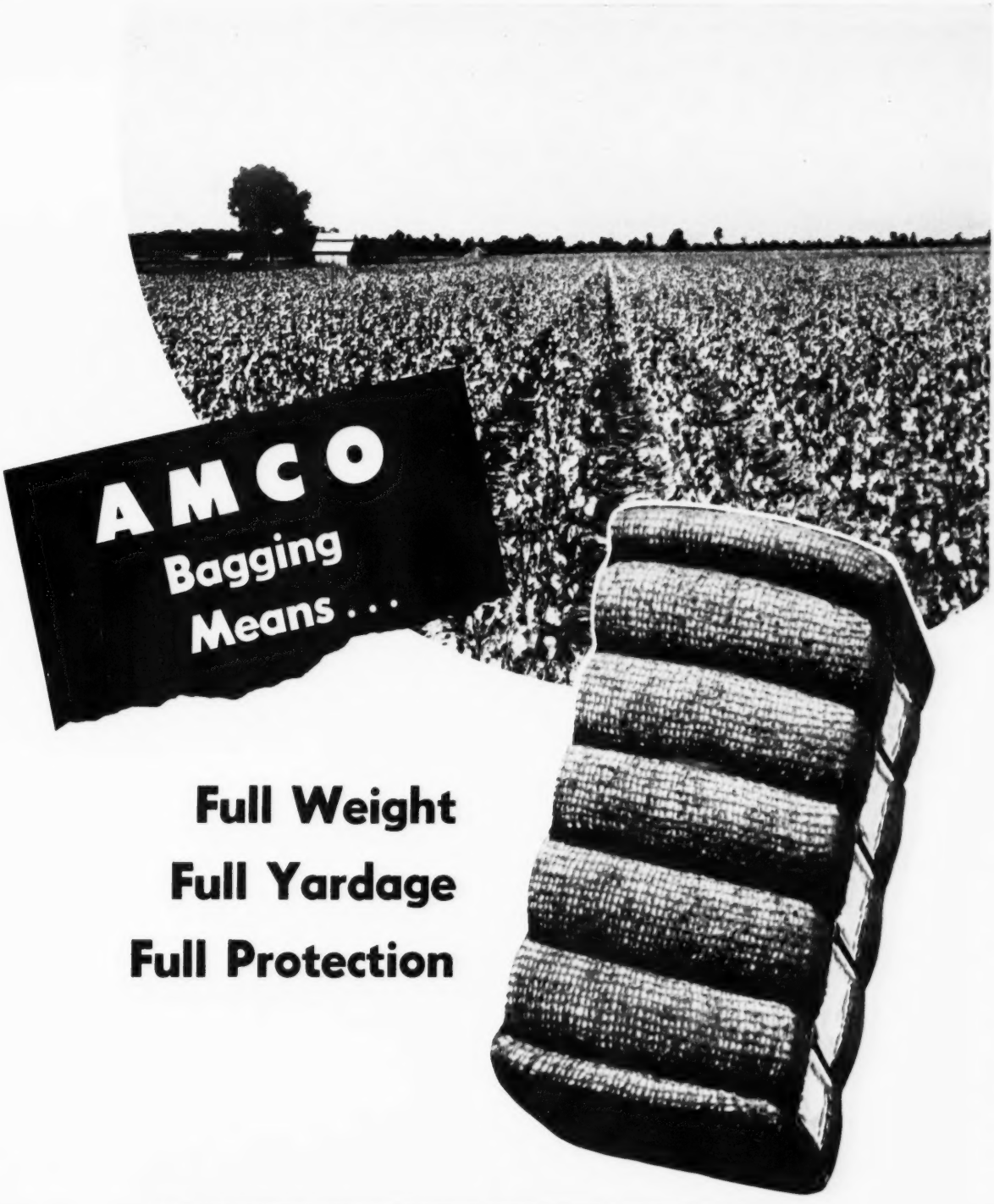
S. N. REED, O'Brien, president, will call the Texas ginners' convention to order at 2 p.m. Monday, April 6, and preside over the first business session.

mittee; Judge Sarah T. Hughes, Dallas; and others.

• **Officers and Executive Committee** — Credit for the outstanding business sessions that have been arranged for the 1953 convention goes to the officers, executive committee and directors of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. S. N. Reed, O'Brien, is president of the association; Jerome Jalufka, Robstown, vice-president; and Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, executive vice-president and treasurer.

Members of the executive committee are W. D. Watkins, Abilene, chairman; Horace Etchison, McAllen; A. N. Robertson, Hillsboro; R. L. Massey, Pilot Point; W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock; Ennis Moss, Roaring Springs; C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple; and the following ex-officio members: Max C. Smith, San Marcos; H. P. Donigan, Brookshire;

JEROME W. JALUFKA, Robstown, is vice-president of the association and is scheduled to be the presiding officer at the Wednesday morning session.



Full Weight
Full Yardage
Full Protection

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

NOBLE AND WEST STREETS BROOKLYN 22, NEW YORK

BRANCH SALES OFFICE
1006 WASHINGTON AVE • HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF COMPRESS AND SEWING TWINES

Aubry L. Lockett, Vernon; W. I. Bishop, Justin; and W. J. Ely, Snyder.

• **Directors' Meeting** — Directors of the association will have their annual meeting at 6 p. m. Tuesday, April 7, in Parlor A of the Adolphus Hotel. All interested ginners are invited to attend.

• **Exhibits Largest in History**—Always an outstanding feature of the convention, the exhibits this year will be the largest, from the standpoints of the number and also the space occupied, in the history of the association. They will provide ginners and their guests with the latest information on equipment and supplies that will help gins to serve cotton producers more efficiently.

Additional exhibit space was secured this year and all of this added space, in addition to the usual 50,000 square feet of floor space that has been used in the past, will be occupied by attractive, interesting displays. The Agriculture Building will be well lighted and heated in the event of unseasonably cool weather, so that ginners and their families will have every comfort and convenience while viewing the exhibits. Outside the Agriculture Building, near the main entrance, many exhibitors will have displays, using more space than ever before.

• **New Educational Feature** — The Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc. has arranged a new exhibit feature this year that is expected to be of wide interest to members of the ginners' association. This is the special educational exhibit planned and supervised by A. M. Pendleton, Dallas, USDA cotton ginning specialist, and Ed H. Bush, College Station, Texas Extension Service ginning specialist.

W. D. WATKINS, Abilene, chairman of the association's executive committee, will preside over the business session Tuesday afternoon, April 7.

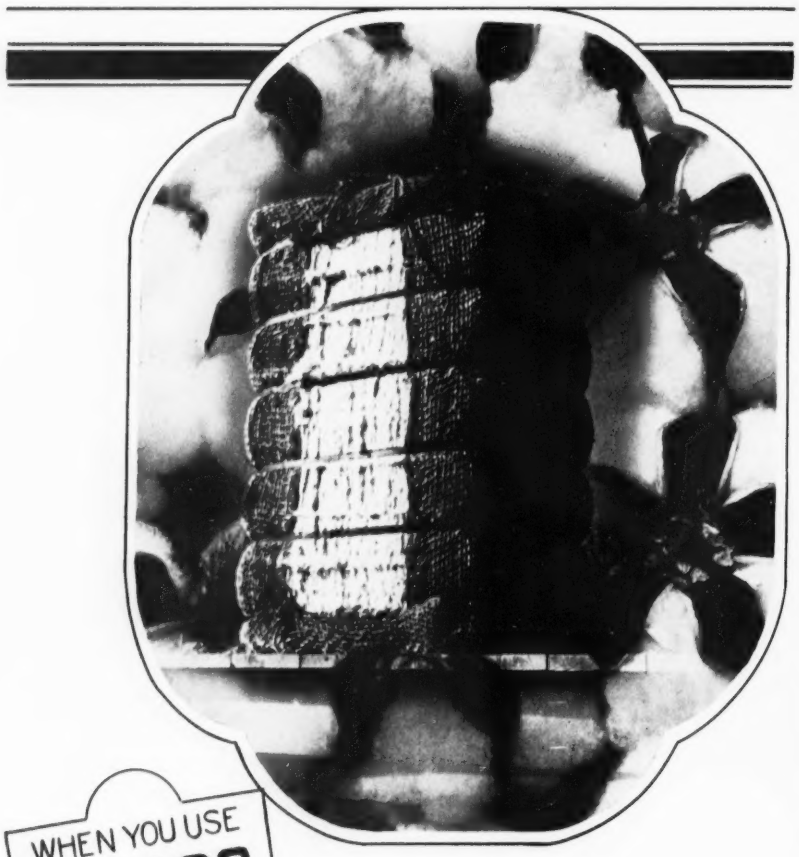
Nine groups and organizations will present in these displays the latest information available on the following subjects:

1. Production and harvesting.
2. Pink bollworm research and control.
3. Ginning.
4. Cotton marketing.
5. Cotton fire prevention.
6. Packaging and compressing.
7. Cottonseed quality.
8. Cotton fiber damage.
9. Fiber quality and spinning.

These exhibits, more than 200 feet in length, will be in the Science Building where the association's business sessions will be held. They will include specially illustrated wall drops on many

(Continued on Page 51)

JAY C. STILLEY, Dallas, executive vice-president and treasurer of the association, will be busy with the many details that make a successful convention.



For perfect performance and real economy it's always "Hindoo"

Ludlow

MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.

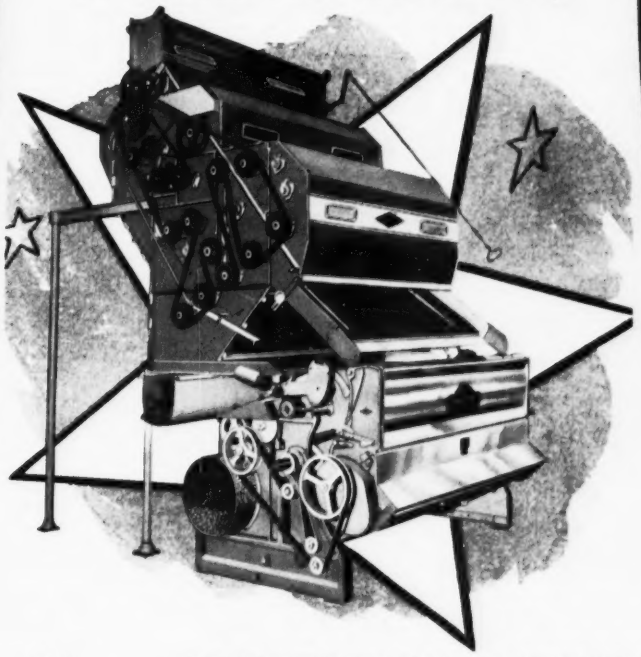
MEMPHIS, TENN. ATLANTA, GA. GULFPORT, MISS. GALVESTON, TEXAS

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. BOSTON, MASS.

Presenting

A BRIGHT NEW STAR

in Continental's Family of Cotton Gin Machinery



Our New PERFECTION EXTRACTOR

Featuring Greater Capacity — Added Efficiency

— and all the quality features of design and craftsmanship which have been the hallmark of Continental gin machinery since 1833.

Our new extractor is designed to match the capacity of our 90-Saw Gins.

Descriptive bulletin on request.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Atlanta • Dallas • Memphis

At Biloxi, April 13-14

Valley Processors Plan Convention

■ OILSEED crops financing and outlook for products to be discussed by economists. Bingo and golf tournament planned.

Brown R. Rawlings, senior economist, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, and Robert Keeton, economic analyst, The Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, will be two of the featured speakers at the annual convention of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association, April 13-14, at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

Rawlings, whose subject will be "A Banker Views the Financing of Oilseed Crops in the South," is a native of Missouri who has general supervision of regional research work in industry, trade, finance and agriculture at the Atlanta bank.

The outlook for oilseed products markets will be discussed by Keeton, whose work as a member of the economic research department for The Proctor & Gamble Co. includes analysis of the national economic situation and the relationship between general economic changes and the demand for products.

C. Y. Katzenmier, Port Gibson, president, Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association, will call the Valley convention to order at 9:30 a. m. April 13 for the opening business session. Following the invocation, the convention will be formally opened by W. B. Stone, Cairo, Ill., president of the Valley association.

BROWN R. RAWLINGS

W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles, president, and T. H. Gregory, Memphis, executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association, will speak at the opening session. Ralph Woodruff, Osceola, Ark., vice-president of the Valley association and chairman of the association's research committee, will discuss the research program.

A golf tournament at the Great Southern Golf Club and bingo for the ladies at the Buena Vista will be entertainment features that afternoon.

Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, assistant director, Educational Service, NCPA, will speak at the second business session April 14, as will Rawlings and Keeton. Committee reports, election and installation of officers and the awarding of golf trophies will complete the session. Directors of the association will meet immediately after adjournment of the convention.

The annual banquet will be held at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday in the Buena Vista Hurricane Room.

ROBERT KEETON

SURE SIGN
of bearing knowledge

When it's a question of bearing *replacement,* pick up your phone and call your SKF Distributor.

Every SKF Distributor Salesman gets a continuing course in the care and application of anti-friction bearings. That's why he has the *knowledge* to give you the right bearing.

For ginning applications, more often than not the *right bearing* will be an SKF Self-Aligning Ball Bearing. There are good reasons why. These bearings give top-notch performance with minimum maintenance. They minimize friction, even at high speeds. They compensate for misalignment.

Whatever your bearing needs, your SKF Distributor is the man to call. He'll give you quick, competent replacement service. The SKF Distributor Organization is available everywhere! 7407

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
— manufacturers of SKF *and* HESS-BRIGHT *bearings.*

SKF®
BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS

With Esso Hexane multi-storage availability is assured too!

STORAGE FACILITIES and WATER TERMINALS in industrial centers give added convenience to the users of Esso Hexane. Shipments are made to meet users' requirements . . . by tank cars, tank trucks or drums. Specify Esso Hexane for dependable, convenient delivery right to your door!

You get all 6 of these important features with Esso Hexane

1. **MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY** — water terminals in industrial centers.

2. **UNIFORMITY** — made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.

3. **HIGH OIL RECOVERY** — results from "balanced solvency." Recovered oil has good color and refining properties.

4. **EFFICIENT SOLVENT RECOVERY** — narrow boiling range allows complete removal from extracted oil and meal.

5. **PURITY** — high purity helps prevent non-recoverable residues. Low non-volatile content (specification limits non-volatile content to 28 parts per million maximum).

6. **MODERN HANDLING METHODS** — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used in all Esso Solvent handling operations.

Esso Solvents: versatility and dependability with controlled high quality.

ESSO

PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN: Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Boston, Mass. — New York, N. Y. — Elizabeth, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa. — Baltimore, Md. — Richmond, Va.
Charleston, W. Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.
Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

Research Horizons for Cotton Outlined by Byron T. Shaw

HEAD of USDA's Agricultural Research Administration calls cotton "a giant with giant-size competition and potentials" in this talk made at the Second Annual Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit at Memphis March 24

THE COTTON GINNER has been described as the man in the middle. On one side is the farmer, who knows the ginning process can help to make or break him. On the other is the spinner, demanding those qualities in lint needed for his job.

The ginner has proved his worth. You can be proud of your gains. Through your associations and the Cotton Council much has been done to encourage and promote use of improved practices. Our research staffs at Stoneville, Mesilla Park, and Chickasha can testify that ginners are enthusiastic in adopting modern techniques. The people at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory and at various field stations can say the same for other segments of the industry.

Your exhibit here reveals the progress that has been made. Gins now have equipment not even heard of 25 years ago. This, in a way, is a sign of the great change taking place throughout the cotton industry.

Let's look at what's been happening.

Acre-yields of lint have increased 24 percent in less than 15 years. Machines have replaced much of the hand and mule power so extensively used only two decades ago. There were only a few hundred mechanical harvesters in 1945. Last fall and winter 10,000 spindle pickers and 19,000 strippers removed cotton from the fields. And other operations are being mechanized. We are far from the stage enjoyed by corn and wheat producers, but the machine age definitely is well-started on the cotton farm.

Fiber strength and fiber length have increased, and cotton is more uniform and dependable. Twenty-five years ago some 600 varieties were grown. Today about 30 improved varieties account for the entire crop.

We see other changes. More cotton is grown in the Irrigated, High Plains, and Delta areas, and less in other areas. In the Southeast, and elsewhere, a different but improved type of cotton farming is developing.

We are doing a better job with cotton after it leaves the farm. Not only has cotton ginning improved. New processes have helped to reduce spinning and weaving costs, and have brought about new and expanded uses for the fiber. More nutritional values are being given to cottonseed meal—values that may extend its use as feed for hogs and chickens.

I'm sure these things aren't news to you. But cotton has its problems, too.

With new production patterns, new economic problems, and changes in technology, cotton producers today must have more capital, skilled labor, and better management to make a go of it.

DR. BYRON T. SHAW

Thousands of producers still have not shared fully in the improvements, and income levels often are extremely low.

Then there's the matter of markets. What happens in cotton markets has repercussions leading back to more than one-fifth the farms in the United States.

• **More Competition**—As we all know, competition to cotton fiber has been growing. In the export markets, foreign cottons have made inroads, especially this year. On the domestic side competition comes from synthetic fibers, paper, and plastics.

Why? I think much of the answer is research. Energetic large-scale research has made rayon, for example, into a staple fiber that now competes with cotton on millions of spindles that were designed to spin cotton. Research has given other fibers and paper many improved qualities. It has made them usable in new ways and for new purposes. And better production methods—many brought about by research—have helped to bring down their price.

But over the years, even though some markets have been lost, cotton has gained in others, such as floor coverings and women's apparel.

It all adds up to this. Markets go to the product that offers the consumer the most for his money, quality and price considered, and it is apparent that research plays an important part both with respect to quality and price.

We must, of course, adjust acreage, remove trade barriers, promote orderly marketing, and do other things needed to meet immediate situations. But for the long range goals, we must also, through research, continue to improve the qualities of cotton, improve production and reduce costs, find new uses, and better the marketing.

These are the research horizons we must explore.

• **Research Is Helping**—In the cotton industry there is a well-organized effort to meet its problems. That is fortunate because many of the long-time solutions must come from the industry itself. But research conducted by the Department of Agriculture and the states is making, and can continue to make, a significant contribution.

I'm particularly impressed by the cotton industry's acute awareness of this interdependence, and the enthusiastic way in which you are working.

We recognize that cotton research is not a simple proposition. Different climates, soils, and farming systems, various processes and markets complicate our work. We therefore separate complex situations into specific problems, and then pool resources.

For example, mechanization is a Belt-wide problem. Nevertheless, it has many local ramifications. One method we use is to pool knowledge gained by state Experiment Stations and the Department. A principle established or results obtained at one location can be applied promptly, if pertinent, to any other location. Everybody gains by such teamwork.

We rely heavily on you people for advice. Representative producers, ginners, processors, and marketers, formed into the Cotton and Cottonseed Research Advisory Committee, review our work and advise on questions needing attention. This group, established in 1947, will next week hold its 15th meeting with our scientists.

As I said earlier, research must help improve the quality of cotton, reduce cost, find new uses, and better the marketing.

• **Some Research Problems**—Let's look first at some of the things that can im-

(Continued on Page 52)

MURRAY 90-Saw "Safety Gins"

A RADICALLY DIFFERENT AND COMPLETELY NEW GIN

Manufactured by

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

MEMPHIS, TENN. · DALLAS, TEXAS, U.S.A. · FRESNO, CALIF.

ATLANTA, GA.

• Statements Present Data on X-Disease

USDA and Texas Experiment Station have issued statements regarding X-disease, the cattle disease which was discussed in an article in the March 14 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press by A. L. Ward, Dallas, director, NCPA Educational Service.

USDA's special warning said that petroleum lubricants containing highly chlorinated naphthalene can cause the disease. The USDA warning added: "The purpose of this notice is to emphasize again the danger to all industries concerned and to point out that serious cattle losses can be prevented if chlorinated naphthalene is eliminated from those lubricants used to grease pellet machines and other machinery used to process and harvest feeds. Nothing in this notice is intended to discourage the use of properly formulated grease in pelleting machines or to imply that pellets will cause X-disease unless they are contaminated with chlorinated naphthalene."

The results of extensive investigations into the nature and causes of hyperkeratosis, or the so-called "X-disease" in cattle, were announced by Dr. R. D. Lewis, director, Texas Experiment Station.

Director Lewis quoted from a report by Dr. H. Schmidt, Texas Station veterinarian, who has been working for several years on the problem with Texas verterinarians and cattle owners.

"Hyperkeratosis," says Schmidt, "is not really a disease, but is the result of cattle consuming even a small portion of a chemical which is very poisonous to them."

Investigations in Texas and elsewhere have traced this peculiar sickness and the resulting death losses only to the consumption by cattle of chlorinated naphthalene compounds. This material has many uses in the industry, among them being the lubricants, and in cutting oils and top cylinder oils.

Schmidt's investigations over much of Texas lead him to believe that the much publicized death losses from hyperkeratosis occur mainly from only two sources. One is the accidental contamination of commercial feeds from outside sources. The other source is from greases treated with chlorinated naphthalene which cattle lick off of farm machinery.

Just as positive is Schmidt that hyperkeratosis is not traceable to any ingredient deliberately placed in prepared feeds, or to any process used in the manufacture of such feeds.

Recent extensive occurrences of hyperkeratosis were traced to pellets made by a feed manufacturer, whose pelleting machine was later found to be lubricated by grease containing chlorinated naphthalene. When this was discovered, the manufacturer obtained lubricants guaranteed to be free of the poisonous compound.

Other Texas feed manufacturers have been warned to check all lubricants used in their plants and to obtain only those guaranteed to be free of the causative agent, Director Lewis said.

The attention of manufacturers of greases used on farms and ranches and in lubricating the machinery used in food and feed processing plants also has been called to the potential danger of adding chlorinated naphthalene compounds to these products.

Schmidt told of several instances in which cattle owners have mistakenly believed their cattle were affected with the disease. Death losses reported to be from hyperkeratosis often were found by Schmidt to be due to other causes. Among these were malnutriton from grazing drouth stricken pastures, and the consequent slow starvation from the lack of essential feed nutrients.

"We now know that the hyperkeratosis condition begins with typical symptoms of vitamin A deficiency, consisting of excessive tears, a clear nasal discharge and slobbering," Schmidt reported.

"On hot days one may observe the affected animals panting, with tongues protruding. They are night blind. This picture is seen in calves nursing their poisoned mothers.

"In older animals, it depends entirely on the stage of the disease as to what you see. Here we look for abortion, loss in weight, nasal discharge, drooling, scours, excessive tears, and horny lesions in the mouth and on the skin.

"In the present occurrences," Schmidt continued, "I have failed to find skin lesions in a number of instances and, in one case, I found the skin lesions but none in the mouth."

Early in 1951, Schmidt suspected the causative agent of hyperkeratosis was in some greases used on farms. He tested a number of samples picked up on affected premises but failed to produce the symptoms in experimental cattle. His investigations were reported in August 1951 at Cornell University before a conference of veterinarians called to discuss the disease.

Investigations announced in July 1952 by the Tennessee Station proved chlorinated naphthalene compounds to be at least one of the causes of the disease. In the meantime, hyperkeratosis investigations also were underway in Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and by USDA.

Schmidt continued to experiment with his grease-carrier theory and about mid-1952 found one brand of grease that produced the disease. He also produced hyperkeratosis in experimental cattle at College Station by feeding them pellets made in the feed mill which inadvertently used a pelleting machine lubricant containing the chlorinated naphthalene compound.

Hyperkeratosis was first recognized in 1941, according to USDA. Since that time, it has caused serious losses of meat, milk and other animal products in almost every cattle-producing area of the country. The disease, unless fatal, runs a normal course of from several weeks to about three months. Young stock are more susceptible than adults. Severely affected animals usually die, and abortion is common among breeding animals. At the present time, the only sure preventative is to keep cattle from contact with any product known to contain the poisonous material.

Director Lewis emphasizes Schmidt's advice against a cattle selling hysteria. "I have repeatedly cautioned owners and veterinarians to go slow in selling cattle because I felt that not necessarily all animals in a herd had received enough of the poison to do irreparable damage, and that some of the cattle probably could be saved for breeding animals," Schmidt said in his report.

Leonard E. Read to Speak At NCPA Convention

Featured speaker at the opening session of the National Cottonseed Products Association's 57th annual convention at Los Angeles, May 11, will be Leonard E. Read, president of the Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. Read is a native of Michigan where he was born and reared on a farm. After service in World War I and a varied business career, he entered chamber of commerce work and advanced to the post of manager of the Los Angeles chamber.

LEONARD E. READ

His work there won him national recognition and election as executive vice-president of the National Industrial Conference Board. In 1946, he left the board to become president of the foundation which has as its purpose the defense and advancement of individual liberty through a wider understanding of moral and economic principles.

"The foundation," says Read, "is an idea many years in the making. It is an institution dedicated to the proposition that individual choice, expressed in a free market according to one's wisdom and conscience, is the essence of liberty and the source of all progress."

Read is the author of "Students of Liberty," "Outlook for Freedom" and other books and articles. He will speak to the convention on "A Method for Stopping Socialism."

Wurster & Sanger Given Foreign Patent Rights

Wurster & Sanger, Inc., Chicago chemical engineers, recently obtained certain foreign rights from the inventors covering the issuance of licenses and supply of solvent extraction plants utilizing the filtration-extraction process as developed at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La. Foreign patent applications are being filed covering the use of this process for all vegetable oil bearing materials. Prior to this, the firm was granted a license by the U.S. Department of Agriculture covering the use of this new process in the U.S. for cottonseed.

NOW—INSURE AGAINST BOTH SOIL INSECTS • SEED DISEASES WITH ONE PRODUCT

In one easy operation you can now increase your crop yields by protecting against wireworms, seed corn maggots, seed rot and damping-off diseases. ORTHO Seed Guard assures you top germination—good paying stand.

ORTHO Seed Guard is an insecticide-fungicide combination containing ISOTOX (Lindane) and ORTHOCIDE (Captan) for protection of corn, grain, cotton, vegetable, legume, soy-bean and many other seeds before planting.

More Effective 2-Way Protection

Field tests have proved that a combination insecticide-fungicide gives seed protection that is more dependable and more effective than *either* material used alone.

More yields per acre

ORTHO®

World leader in scientific pest control

ORTHO Seed Guard provides a smooth chemical coating that sticks to the seed—does not harm seed or soil but serves as protection against soil insects and seed and seedling diseases.

Economical

Only 1½ oz. per bushel of seed required for treatment. Saves planting extra seed; saves late and expensive replanting.

Easy To Use

Merely add directed amount to water and mix with seed in barrel, tub or any convenient container.

Safe and Compatible

ORTHO Seed Guard has proved to be non-injurious to seeds or seedlings on a great variety of crops. Chemically compatible with many other insecticides and fungicides.

For more information on how ORTHO can boost your crop profits call your ORTHO fieldman or dealer or write:

CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL Corp.

Shreveport, Louisiana

Orlando, Florida

Fresno, California

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Goldsboro, North Carolina

Phoenix, Arizona

Other offices throughout the U.S.A.

T.M.'S REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.: ORTHO, ORTHOCIDE, ISOTOX

In Panel at Atlanta, March 2

Bennett Says Ginners Facing New Cycle

■ INFORMAL TALK at Georgia Ginners' Association convention describes some of the humorous, as well as the serious, sides of the changes taking place in the ginning industry as the mechanization of cotton continues to increase.

ALMOST EVERYTHING that the cotton ginner knows about seems to run in cycles, members of the Georgia Ginners' Association were told March 2, during the annual meeting, in an informal talk on a panel discussion. The speaker was Charles A. Bennett, Stoneville, Miss., principal engineer, USDA cotton ginning investigations, who said:

"The seasons swing through the coming spring to summer, fall and winter. The cotton plant runs its cycle of life—as do the insects that feed upon it, and even cotton ginning processes and machinery appear to be caught in the whirlpools of cycles. As mechanization is gaining in the picture of cotton production, the older cycle of clean hand-picking is coming slowly but surely to a close, and we now face the beginning of a new cycle in harvesting cotton, handling and ginning, due to this growth of greater mechanization.

"There are probably a lot of invention cycles, also, that rise and fall like the tides of the ocean. Roller gin cycle intervals are very long. Saw gin cycles occur more often. Special ideas on ginning, such as brushing off the fiber in a circle of stiff bristles, or by means of a harsh grating, appear and re-appear. Frequently inventions cause other new cycles.

"When the cotton ginning investigations began in 1930, cotton storage houses were common, but driers were not. Then they went by the board—but here they are again with driers in many sections of the country. Buying cotton in the seed was then customary in various regions before the hard-times codes of 1932 upset the even tenor of a ginner's life. From that time on, for several years, it was a heinous crime to buy cotton in the seed. Now the ginner is again buying his own ginnings—and frequently, When no one is looking, he buys cotton in the seed."

Humorous incidents occur, too, when these cycles begin another whirl, Bennett added. "One prominent ginner complained bitterly to me that—as a ginner—he wanted to use the misting nozzles on his lint slide because he thought it was a good thing. However, as a cotton buyer from his own ginnings, he was convinced that somehow or other he was losing weight when those bales went to the inland compress for storage under a first-class galvanized, sun-heated roof. So, as a buyer, he objected to the gin practice of nozzles on the slide. To us, it looked like the old story about General Bragg and Jeff Davis. The latter said that Bragg didn't seem able to agree with himself, so why should Jeff worry? The question of weight gains and losses in bales, is an annually recurring cycle.

"In one case, a buyer charged a compress with three pounds per bale loss in weight during shipment to a port—*PLUS* eight pounds per bale that the bale didn't gain in weight as the buyers thought it should! 'Dah you is,' as our ginner says.

"The use of machinery climbs from simplicity through a cycle of puzzling complexity and then descends to a somewhat more efficient—but definite simplicity once more. Perhaps the cotton ginning industry is on the down-hill part of that curve again. Everything points to it. We are working to obtain more efficient cleaners and extractors, so that one cylinder can replace three old ones. Our gin stands have cycled to the saw spacings of the old export gins again, and thus our modern 90-saw gin comes home."

Our first tower driers were very simple, Bennett explained. They went through their swings of alterations, reduced shelf spacings, high temperatures, complicated controls and so on—and now they're pretty well standardized to dependable simplicity.

"As in other industries, those of cotton production and ginning change from cheap hand labor to effective machinery production," he continued. "The cotton stripper and picker will undoubtedly be more effective and less expensive in a few years—but they have to run the course of a cycle of development through the peak of complexity first. And during that time, our cotton gins will cycle through the slough of despondent and extravagant expenses of purchases for machinery. We now have to get the cotton out of the trash, rather than to get the trash out of the cotton.

"To see some of the cycles of production, prices, quality ginning, and other elements on the same chart, is to look at a well twisted rope, where one strand weaves into a different peak from all the others, but still the general size of the rope stays 'put.'

"Small farms are usually the happy ones, because they belong to families who love them for their individaul beauties. Giant farms may be the pride and joy of great industrial barons, but they do not reflect the love or happiness of the little ones. So we are probably swinging again to where small farms can stay in the cotton business with a profit. To this end, we look for many labor saving devices such as strippers, chemical treatings to reduce chopping and hoeing, inexpensive methods of fighting insects, and perhaps some innovations in the use of the cotton products by the farmer.

"If the great chemical industry can use cold water and extremely high speed beaters to recover natural fats without loss or damage, perhaps the cotton farmer may recover his own raw oils from cotton seed with a similar cheap device that will also put the soap stock into one tube and the creamy oil into another—along the lines of the milk or cream separator.

"Also, since the harvesting of cotton is increasing the weight of material brought to the gin—sometimes by a two to one ratio over old handpicked seed cotton weights—perhaps our thinking will have to reverse itself as to how to get the cotton out of the trash, rather than how to get the trash out of the cotton. The old pusher airplanes went through the cycle of complete change to where the propeller moved from behind the plane to its nose. Mebbe we are going this whole thing wrong and should research our research by turning our processes upside down and inside out, as well as by putting the first last and the last first.

"In any event, the small farmer in this southeastern region is not yet out of the cotton business, despite the predictions of alarmists of yesteryear. The ginner can help them to stay in business. First, by an honest evaluation of his own position, and a sensible moderation of his ginning outfit. Second, by an honest and just charge for the services that he renders to the producer; and third, by an equally honest departure from any practices that have given the cotton trade a black eye for so long. It is time to clean house all along the line. Perhaps we are over optimistic, but we believe that everybody will welcome the moves toward better cycles of inter-trade relationships.

"From all the foregoing reasons, returning briefly to the cycle question, we feel that the minimum cotton gin for hand-picked cotton should be kept as the unit building block from which modernization may proceed. Such a cotton gin has a good drier, an overhead "opening" cleaner, a conveyor distributor, large size extractor-cleaner-feeders, up-to-date gin stands in first-class condition, recipro-cleaners or lint cleaners for final lint cleaning, a good press outfit, and proper disposal systems for trash and seed.

"Then, if mechanized production must be met by the ginner, he can keep his feet on the ground by gradually grouping additional machinery in an annex to whatever degree of complexity may be needed. Thus the original unit can remain at approximately 30 horsepower per gin stand for its over-all requirements; while the annex can be arranged to carry on, even up to 70 more horsepower per stand with engines or motors that can be shut down at any time.

"If pure seed is to be dried, cleaned, sterilized and cooled on the gin lot, it could be operated during idle periods of the gin. A new type of seed house is being devised for a rain-grown, pure-seed producer and ginner that does this very thing. Bin and seed handling arrangements are moderized to promote profitable and expeditious work.

"Since the Southeastern States have led for a century in efforts to make all-year use of the cotton gin site, power and labor, the cycle may be completed this time.

"So the big questions that the ginner faces today," Bennett concluded, are:

"1. Where are we as to efficient equipment?

"2. What are we facing with it?

"3. Are our cycles of problems spiraling upward or down?"

NO MOVING PARTS AT ALL!

Only Lummus makes the Super-Jet, which is entirely free of mechanical action so it cannot degrade cotton, cannot add neps. Another of a long series of Lummus "Firsts", Super-Jet really cleans cotton by floating the good lint on two gentle streams of air, while the trash and stems . . . in fact anything heavier than cotton . . . is discharged to the waste-pile.

Super-Jet takes more trash out, leaves more lint in, than any cleaner ever devised. But far more important, it produces lint that has higher spinning value, and so makes cotton buyers look for Super-Jet-equipped gins. In fact we regularly mail to cotton buyers, by their request, an up-to-date list of gins equipped with Super-Jet.

See it during the Convention, or write at once for illustrated free folder.

It will pay you.

LUMMUS
COTTON GIN CO.
COLUMBUS, GA.
DALLAS, TEXAS • MEMPHIS, TENN.

Superintendents Hear MODERN GINNING Reviewed by D. D. Day

■ VICE-PRESIDENT of The Murray Company of Texas, in the following address made March 21 at San Francisco to oil mill superintendents, tells how improved gin machinery increases the efficiency and the capacity of today's modern gin.

"TODAY'S MODERN GINNING" is a subject that would afford material for a very lengthy discussion, or series of discussions; however, I will confine my remarks to what I consider the most important factors.

The actual ginning of cotton—that is, the removal of lint from the seed—has not changed in principle for a long, long time, but it has materially changed in recent years in the adaptation of basic principle, in time cycle per bale, in the removal of highest possible percentage of merchantable line in the ginning process, and, probably most important, in the moting or cleaning effectiveness of the gin stand during actual ginning procedure. Also highly important, gin stands have been perfected so as to give more nearly trouble-free performance; and greatly improved design makes this unit much safer for operating personnel.

About 20 years ago it was considered that when a gin plant turned out one bale per gin stand per hour it was ginning just about up to capacity for best possible work. Roughly 10 years ago this capacity had been brought up to one and one-half bales per gin stand per hour. Today, if we do not furnish a gin stand capable of turning out two bales per stand per hour when operating under reasonably favorable conditions, it is felt that the gin lacks capacity. In short, the capacity expected is twice what it was 20 years ago.

We are now insalling gin stands that have actually ginned under test conditions at the rate of more than three bales per stand per hour. It must be pointed out, however, that ginning at this rate cannot be performed continuously because of the human element, and because of other contributing factors. I am pointing out these developments to show you what is approaching in the not too distant future as improved techniques are perfected, which will enable the gin stands proper to operate more constantly at their potential capacity.

It is sometimes pointed out that some obsolete gin plant in a locality—and one which probably is equipped with a minimum of cleaning and drying equipment—has produced on some particular load of cotton, samples equal or superior to those being produced by a modern, well-equipped gin plant. In every case, when such reports are tracked down, it is found that the particular cotton referred to was harvested in a manner which caused it to arrive at the gin in more nearly the condition in which cotton was brought to the gin 20 and more years ago; in short, it was clean, well-handled cotton when it reached the gin plant. It must be remembered that the percentage of cotton handled in this manner is decreasing each year, and in most areas of the cotton growing belt it is just a memory.

We fully realize that if cotton arrives at the gin plant cleanly picked, free of foreign matter, and dry, nearly any gin plant will handle it and turn out good samples if you are still willing to gin at the rate that was in vogue 20 and more years ago. Modern harvesting methods and the tempo of our present times simply do not permit this.

When engineering a gin plant for today's needs, we of course know that the plant will be called on to handle a very large percentage of mechanically-harvested cotton, and in cases where the cotton is harvested by hand, the cleaning problem is frequently just as great, and in some cases greater than is the case with mechanically-picked cotton. In many cases the hand-harvested cotton is snapped; that is, all of the burs are harvested with the cotton, and this brings on a tougher extraction problem than is present when handling mechanically-picked cotton. Spindle type pickers do not harvest burs with the cotton, but they do accumulate with the cotton considable quantities of leaf trash, grass, and other foreign matter. Many combinations of machinery have been tested for drying, cleaning, and ginning roughly harvested cotton, which of course includes machine-picked cotton, but after several years of experience it is generally recognized that certain combinations are absolutely necessary for best results.

Necessary combinations of equipment and sequence of operations are usually considered as follows: When cotton is first removed from the trailer it is put thru what is termed as the No. 1 major drying operation. From No. 1 major drier, cotton is delivered by air to the No. 1 cylinder-type cleaner having six or more cylinders. It is felt that as many as 14 cleaning cylinders may be used advantageously at this stage, and when more than seven cylinders are used, it is usually accomplished by using two cylinder-type cleaners in series. Air which carries cotton from No. 1 major drier to this first cleaner, or cleaners, is separated from the cotton at this point either by passing cotton thru a conventional separator, which in turn discharges into the cylinder-type cleaners, or the air is discharged thru the screens under cylinders in cleaners. I feel that it is highly preferable to discharge this trash and moisture-laden air at this point thru the screens of cleaners, thereby getting a very beneficial air-wash cleaning job. It must be remembered that when air at this point is discharged thru a separator which in turn drops cotton into cylinder type cleaners, cleaner cylinders are in this case only operating as gravity cleaners; whereas, when air at this point is exhausted thru screens under cleaning cylinder, we secure the cleaning effect of 6000 cubic feet of air per minute, or more, as this air passes thru screens under cleaning cylinders. Since the cotton is being agitated, opened, and turned over at each cylinder, much more effective cleaning is accomplished.

Following discharge of No. 1 cleaner or cleaners referred to, cotton is passed into one or two master extractors and each machine is usually 14 feet long. One of these machines usually has sufficient capacity for a battery of five modern gin stands, but by using two machines arranged in parallel, and dividing cotton so that half of the volume goes thru each machine, it is found that cleaning effectiveness in the bur extractors is materially increased. This is only reasonable; when volume of cotton passing thru each machine is less, strippers can be operated more closely to saw drum, giving improved extracting and cleaning efficiency. I would like to point out at this time that tests have proven to my satisfaction that two master bur extractors operating in series at this point is not the most desirable application. Do not, however, confuse the recommended use of two 14 foot extractors in parallel with installation using two similar machines in series, which causes cotton to pass thru one of the machines and then continue thru the second machine.

After cotton leaves master extractor or extractors, it is highly important that at this point No. 2 major drying application be used. By using second major drying application, it is possible to do a satisfactory drying job with lower temperature in No. 1 drier than is the case when second major drying application is not used. It must also be remembered that as cotton leaves trailers—especially mechanically-harvested cotton—it is frequently matted to the extent that some of the cotton, when passing thru No. 1 drier, is not intimately treated by hot air in this drier. This particular cotton, after passing thru No. 1 cleaning operation following first drier, and after passing thru master extractor or extractors, is then separated, opened up, and in single-lock condition, which results in actually having wet or moist cotton present at this point. Unless cotton is at this point treated to second ma-

(Continued on Page 38)

More than 4,000 Gins Support Council

Records of the National Cotton Council's field staff showed that, before the end of 1952, 4,182 gins had signed in support of the finance program. This represented 55 percent of all gins in the Cotton Belt and was 311 more than in 1951. Oklahoma had the highest percentage of gins supporting the program, with 93 percent of the state's total number of gins participating.

In Texas and Oklahoma

Pass Halfway Mark in Wind Erosion Control Program

■ SCS reports 60,000 owners of 29,572,982 acres are cooperating in soil conservation measures. Area severely damaged is limited, in spite of drouth and crop failures.

THE HALFWAY MARK has been passed by the Soil Conservation Service in its long struggle against wind erosion in Texas and Oklahoma, with nearly 60,000 land-owners out of a possible 114,000 now using soil conservation measures or under agreement with soil conservation districts to use them.

The combined acreage either under conservation treatment or planned for such treatment is 29,572,982 acres out of a possible 56,756,800, with half of the planned work already done, it was disclosed by Regional Director Louis P. Merrill, Fort Worth, in reporting a summary of progress against wind erosion.

The SCS announcement followed a new check-up by field men on lands now undergoing damage in western Texas and Oklahoma. The reports from field offices showed that although drouth and crop failures have pushed land without sufficient crop and residue protection to a 12-year high (7,600,000 acres), less than 98,000 acres have undergone severe damage during the current blow season. In SCS definition, severe damage means the blowing out of soil from two inches to plow depth or the forming of new accumulations more than six inches deep.

In the class of moderate damage are 1,030,000 acres, with soil removals of from one to two inches or from two to six inches of new accumulations.

Merrill pointed out that the damaged areas are for the most part in scattered sections, although there are some concentrations of damaged lands in western Texas and in northwestern Oklahoma.

The survey on progress against wind erosion, in addition to the western portions of Texas and Oklahoma, covered a 1,667,200-acre section of the Rio Grande Plain in southern Texas and a 458,900-acre area of easily blown bottomland soils in Arkansas.

The survey showed that the equivalent of 14,434,818 acres in the blow areas has received all the conservation treatment needed to keep it safe from wind damage and continuingly productive.

Committee Issues Statement On Price Support Policy

A statement regarding cottonseed price support policies has been issued by the special defense committee of the National Cottonseed Products Association following a second meeting recently of producers, ginners and crushers with USDA representatives. No specific recommendations were made by the group as a whole, but the crusher members issued this statement:

"The crusher representatives pointed out the eventual disaster to cotton growers of any program which not only accumulates in the form of cottonseed oil the entire surplus of edible fats and oils, but actually encourages even greater surpluses of edible fats and oils to be produced. They urged that **any program** attempted will be less unsound if the cottonseed products are marketed as accumulated so that the surplus edible fats and oils may accumulate in the form of soybeans, the production of which is bound to increase as cotton, wheat and corn acreages are reduced. In other words, it is less unsound for the surplus edible fats and oils to be accumulated in the commodity (soybeans) which is the principal cause of the surplus than to accumulate such surplus in the form of cottonseed oil which is merely a by-product of a by-product of a commodity (cotton) subject in 1954 to marketing quotas and obviously not directly responsible for surplus fats and oils production.

"When asked what program will be least injurious to cotton producers if the Secretary of Agriculture decides to support cottonseed at a percentage of parity which will result in accumulating cottonseed products, the crushers state that the current type of program (with some modifications toward realism) is less burdensome administratively to all concerned than any other type of program considered, whether any such program contemplates hoarding the surpluses or marketing them as accumulated. The crushers reiterated their availability at any time for further advice and consultation."

OBERDORFER PUMPS ARE MADE OF BRONZE

Are you to be one of the 500 new Oberdorfer Pump distributors?

Oberdorfer began building bronze gear pumps in 1896. We have made millions of them since then because they were reliable, inexpensive and fool proof (a fool may buy one but he graduates right then).

1. You probably **know** that Oberdorfer bronze gear pumps lead the field in spraying every commercial crop grown in North America for weeds, insects and disease.

2. You probably **do not know** that they have been proven in many other fields such as **pumping molasses into silos or mixing it with ground feed, pumping ballast into tractor tires, shallow well water pumps in several sizes, milk cooler pumps (along with the beer), cattle spray pumps, barn showers, disinfecting farm buildings, pumping water for concrete mixers, circulating warm or cold water through livestock tanks, hog and chicken fountains, washing farm tractors, trucks and the hired hand's car, draining and flushing tractor crankcases, pumping fuel oil from tank, trucks or drums, etc., etc., etc.** They are large enough to fight a fire or small enough to lubricate a grindstone on a rainy day.

3. These pumps are driven by tractor power take-offs, or tractor pulleys, gasoline engines and electric motors.

You can make money 12 months a year with this line . . .

Agricultural Pump Div.
Oberdorfer Foundries, Inc.
1533 Thompson Rd., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mail without obligation your farm pump catalog—I may want to sell your pumps.

Name .....

Business .....

Address .....

HERE'S WHERE GINNERS...

...MAKE PROFITS AND FRIENDS

Ginners around the world are installing Statifier Moisture Restoration Outfits to make extra profits for their customers and themselves. Statifier Moisture Restoration means better sample and staple, and increased turnout; at the same time Statifier Moisture Restoration controls static, saves strain on the press and eliminates "busted bales". Statifier Units are installed over the lint slide, as shown in the photo above, in the distributor and in the ginning system, depending on the amount of additional moisture necessary for better ginning.

There are now special Statifier Models available that will not freeze, for cold weather areas. One ginner says Statifier made his customers $18,000 in staple, sample and turnout, in one year; another reports that because he had Statifier Moisture Restoration, he was able to gin through the worst static season, while neighboring gins were shut down.

***Statifier Wet Water Concentrates** are also available from Kemgas Process Company . . these concentrates make wet water that penetrates cotton quickly . . besides their use with Statifier Moisture Restoration Outfits, they are valuable for putting out cotton fires, and "fire-packed" bales; and to lubricate the spindles of mechanical cotton harvesters.

USED BY GINNERS AROUND THE WORLD

HELPS SAMPLE, STAPLE
INCREASES TURNOUT
MEANS BETTER GINNING

*TM-Reg.

STATIFIER
MOISTURE RESTORATION

KEMGAS PROCESS CO. LUBBOCK, TEXAS

From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Davis: Not Scrapping Farm Programs**—The big search is on in earnest throughout Washington to find "something better" than present farm programs. "Something better," the new USDA high command now knows, must accomplish two objectives:

First, reduce federal subsidies and controls, and

Second, still maintain or improve farm income.

It's no particular trick to achieve one or another of these goals. Reaching both of them, at one and the same time, is quite another matter.

However, Benson & Co. are now aware that they must meet both tests to win congressional approval for changes in present farm programs. This fact was made crystal clear recently in the important policy speech delivered at Houston, Texas, by John H. Davis, USDA's boss of the department's all-important price support operations.

That speech was more significant than the U.S. press realized. What it did, in effect, was put the Benson position in regard to USDA price policies on a more positive basis. Colleagues of the Secretary have been arguing for some time that he should take it easy in references to price supports as "disaster insurance."

Enough time for that, Benson advisors told him, after better programs have been worked out. The Davis speech is the first really clear-cut evidence that Benson has taken the advice.

In a key paragraph from the talk, Davis said, "We intend to start from where we are and move to something better. In other words, we shall not scrap the present programs until we have something better. We expect to make the future more secure and more prosperous than the past."

If this proves to be the USDA's future approach to its problems in public utterances, say veterans in Washington, Mr. Benson will find himself in closer harmony with the nation's producers from now on.

• **Wary of Benson's Intentions**—Finding something better than present programs that meet the acid test of congressional approval won't be easy. Southern legislators on Capitol Hill, who still dominate both House and Senate Agriculture Committees, are still wary of Benson's intensions—justified or not.

"The objective of all of us is to be against sin," charged Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, "but the place where sin will be abolished is in Heaven, and it appears that the place where the farmer will get parity income, if the policies being pursued are followed, will be Heaven."

Make-up of both Agriculture Committees on Capitol Hill is such that their views add up to about the same as during the Truman-Brannan regime. Changes in programs would require that they redo their own handiwork in many cases. And lawmakers, like most other people, are inclined to think their handiwork is pretty good.

There are 12 Southerners on the House Committee of 30 members, and 6 Southerners among the 13 members of the Senate group. Except in one case, they are Democrats, and many of their Republican colleagues pretty much agree with their views.

• **Cotton Export Situation**—Cotton exports are getting more and more attention here as official reports reflect the fact that overseas sales have not picked up as quickly as the USDA had hoped—and predicted. These quotations from the most recent USDA reports on the world cotton situation are the key ones:

"It was expected earlier this year that

(Continued on Page 42)

SAMSCO

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

for

COTTON GINS AND OIL MILLS

GENUINE CAMERON AUTOMATIC PACKER PARTS

SAMSCO

SAN ANTONIO MACHINE AND SUPPLY CO.

Distributors and Manufacturers

SAN ANTONIO . . . CORPUS CHRISTI . . . HARLINGEN . . . WACO

Announced This Week

Moss, Gordin Form New Company

■ TO MANUFACTURE Moss Lint Cleaner in plant of Gullett Gin Company at Amite, La. Will have number of sales representatives and carry repair stocks at Memphis, Dallas and Lubbock.

Announcement was made this week by J. J. Wallace, president of Gullett Gin Company, Amite, La., that his company has made an agreement with E. E. Moss and John T. Gordin by which the Moss Lint Cleaner will be manufactured in the Gullett plant by the Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Company.

Moss and Gordin announced simultaneously the formation of their new

E. E. MOSS

company, a partnership. Moss has two sons, Hoyle G. and James P., who will have an interest in the company and engage actively in the business. Production of the Moss Lint Cleaner is under way and many of the machines are ready for delivery.

The new company will have a number of field representatives, including Ben Harpole at Blytheville, Ark., Sam Irvine at Memphis, W. V. Ginn at Lubbock, Texas, and A. H. Marek at Waco, Texas. Repair stocks will be carried in Memphis, Dallas and Lubbock to serve the machines now in use and all future sales.

Moss has been in the ginning business most of his life. His father and his stepfather were ginners. He has contributed several inventions for the cotton gin, including a cotton drier in 1930 and a unique signal system. He is mayor of Roaring Springs, Texas, a Motley County school trustee, member of the Lions Club, and a Mason. Moss is a director of the National Cotton Ginners' Association and a member of the executive committee of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

Gordon has been associated with the

JOHN T. GORDIN

ginning industry since 1932. Formerly a vice-president and director of Gullett Gin Company, Gordin is a director of the United Bankers Life Insurance Company, of Dallas.

At Processing Clinic

Stress Cleaning of Seed and Linters

■ VALLEY Oilseed Processors and Southern Laboratory leaders confer on oil mill problems at New Orleans meeting.

Better cleaning of cottonseed and of linters was stressed March 9-10 at the Second Cottonseed Processing Clinic sponsored by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, and the Valley Oilseed Processors Association. Eighty-nine representatives of the crushing industry, state universities, state Experiment Stations and other federal agencies met with the Laboratory staff.

Ralph Woodruff, Osceola Products Company, Osceola, Ark., chairman of the research committee of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association, stated that better cleaning of seed and better cleaning of linters cannot be separated; they go hand in hand. He added: "A great many of us are working on these problems individually, but we feel that we need a clearing house for exchange of information because it will take all of us working together fast to assure ourselves of a ready sale for our linters in the future. So with these objectives in mind we have arranged this meeting and a program which will afford an opportunity to appraise the progress being made, and spotlight the time and serious effort the processors and machinery manufacturers are devoting to solution of the problem, as well as to determine a future course of attack."

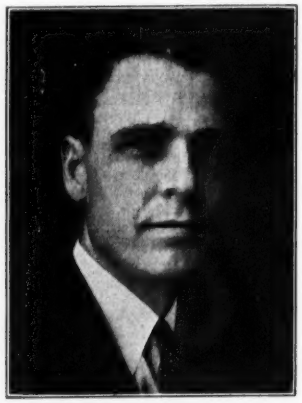
Members of the VOPA adopted the following resolutions at the close of the meeting: "That this second clinic has stimulated the interest of large numbers of industry. It has brought about a much better understanding of the problems involved which should lead to the continuance of a beneficial research program.

"It is recognized by this group that basic or fundamental research is important and essential, but it is also our feeling that applied research is of equal importance. It is our hope that we can present to the SRRL staff from time to time some of the pressing problems that confront this industry.

"As one of the evident demonstrations of applied research, we have found the pilot-plant facilities of the Laboratory to be of special interest. We would like to see these facilities expanded, if necessary, to undertake new studies that may arise."

• Honor Garner Lester For Leadership

GARNER M. LESTER, Jackson, Miss., was honored for his outstanding leadership in the ginning industry during the National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting March 25 in Memphis. Lester was made an honorary member of the association for life, and presented with a plaque inscribed with these words:



GARNER M. LESTER

"Garner M. Lester, organizer, first president, continuous director, 1933-1953 . . . In grateful appreciation for long, able and faithful service. National Cotton Ginners' Association, Memphis, Tenn., March 25, 1953." A gold plaque is being made for presentation later at Jackson.

Lester is the only living person, still active in the ginning business, who was present at the organization meeting of the National Association, and has been a director continuously since that meeting. In the dark days of the depression when ginners were told by Washington officials that the government could deal only with a national group, Lester called a meeting in Memphis, July 7, 1933, and served as chairman at this organization meeting.

He was unanimously elected president at the first annual meeting of the National, Nov. 26, 1934, and served through 1941, when he asked that he not be re-elected and nominated the late John C. Thompson for the presidency.

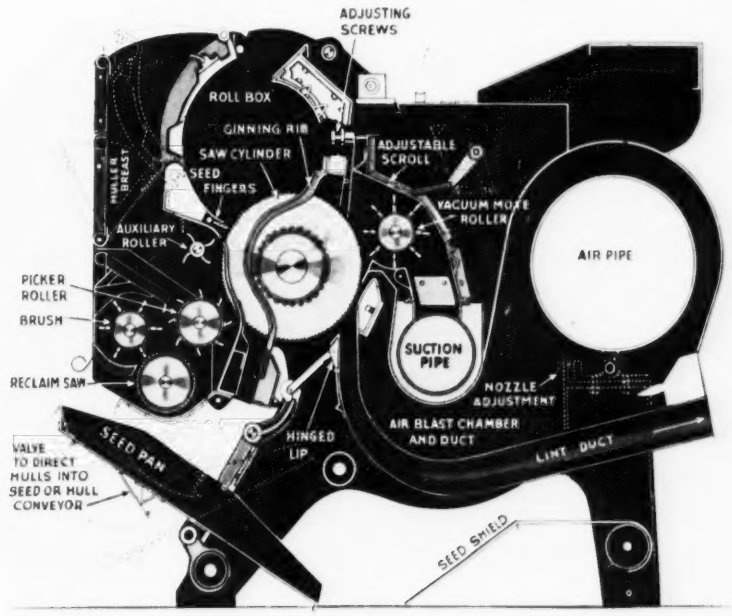
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press congratulates the ginning industry on paying such a well deserved tribute to this courageous, unselfish and capable leader who has contributed so greatly to the industry's progress.

Greetings and Best Wishes

TO THE

TEXAS COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION

Make our location your headquarters and meeting place while at the Convention



Cross Section View
Hardwicke-Etter 90-Saw Gin

NOTE—Reclaimer Saw, Split Rib, Positive Vacuum Moting and Sturdy Construction.

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS—
SHERMAN, TEXAS

As Viewed from
The "PRESS" Box

• Smaller Crop Needed

TOTAL COTTON SUPPLIES are about 17.8 million bales for the 1952-53 season, total disappearance will be about 13.5 million bales and the carryover next August will approximate 4.3 million bales, John H. Davis, president, USDA Commodity Credit Corporation, estimated March 20 in an address at the Texas Cotton Association convention in Houston. Davis added that a 1953 crop of around 13 million bales would bring us very close to the "quota level," if not actually above it.

"The cotton industry should face the situation squarely," Davis said. "Keeping 1953 production within the 12 to 12.5 million bale maximum would almost surely avoid the need for restrictive controls on the 1954 crop. A larger crop would bring the danger of marketing quota controls—which nobody likes, even when the situation clearly calls for downward adjustments—and it would have a depressing effect on the market."

Pointing out that past cotton crops larger than needed to supply the current market, when reserves are already adequate, have brought less net income than smaller crops, Davis emphasized that cotton once produced must eventually come to market, even though loan and storage programs may hold it back for a while.

"It certainly would be better all around for cotton farmers to make their own needed production adjustments this year, in line with the indication of the most desirable levels," Davis added. "I hope cotton farmers will not be under the impression that they must plant big acreages this year to protect possible acreage allotments for 1954. Under present legislation, the acreage of cotton planted in a state or county in 1953 would not affect the size of state or county acreage allotments if they were established for 1954, nor would the 1953 farm cotton acreages affect 1954 farm allotments on most farms."

• Ginners Can Help

GINNERS have an unusual opportunity to aid North Carolina's cotton program through the 1953 Five-Acre Cotton Contest, says Fred P. Johnson, Raleigh, State Department of Agriculture ginning specialist. He suggests that ginners contact their County Agents and work actively in their county contests, or use any other means they can devise to give full support to the program for cotton improvement.

• Tung for Cash Crop

TUNG PLANTINGS offer a possible source of additional cash income for farmers in at least 23 Florida counties, in the opinion of Dr. Felix S. Lagasse, USDA Tung Investigations Laboratory, Gainesville, Fla. Florida's 1952 production of 24,000 tons of tung nuts from 35,000 acres is valued at $2,000,000, and accounts for about 20 percent of the total U.S. production. At the present price of tung oil, Dr. Lagasse estimates that trees six years old, if properly handled, will produce a gross return of $150 per acre. The tung belt, extending along the Gulf Coast states of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, produced about 120,000 tons of air-dry fruit in 1952 from 165,000 acres. The production will yield about 38,500,000 pounds of tung oil, approximately one-third of the normal U.S. imports of tung oil from the Orient.

• Lint Contest Praised

ALABAMA'S cotton improvement contest is praised by State Commissioner of Agriculture Frank M. Stewart, Montgomery, in a recent issue of his farmers' bulletin. Pointing out that the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association have contributed $29,000 to winning communities since 1946, Stewart says the state's contest "is probably the most successful competition of its kind because it is based on community cooperation and achievement, with rewards benefiting the entire community."

• Fluffing Machine Pays

THE NEW opening and fluffing machine developed by USDA is helping textile mills save money. Mills have installed at least 13 of the openers, which make cotton clean easier and spin better. One mill reported that the opener, in addition to improving yarn quality, saved $2 per bale of cotton, or $80,000 a year. In another mill, the machine paid for itself in less than 10 weeks—a saving of almost $1,000 a week. USDA estimates that yarn manufacturing costs would have been reduced by $7½ million if all the low grade cotton from the 1951 crop has been processed through the opener.

• Engineers Tour Mill

A TOUR of the Western Cottonoil Co. plant at Lubbock was made by the March meeting of the Lubbock division, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. C. M. McClure, an engineer at the plant, conducted the tour and showed a movie on cottonseed processing. McClure was re-elected chairman of the division for the coming year.

• No Sweater Girls

SWEATER GIRLS have been banned from the U.S. Time Corporation plant in Waterbury, Conn., but it's a problem of lint control rather than distraction of the masculine workers. The firm has forbidden the wearing of sweaters by women workers because the lint gets into the watch works.

• Vegetables Vs Pills

VEGETABLES and meat will give the person with a normal appetite all of the vitamins and minerals they need, without the necessity of resorting to vitamin pills or other food supplements, says Dr. Maxwell M. Wintrobe, Salt Lake City, Utah. "Nowadays a person has to be pretty hard up or a faddist to develop a nutritional deficiency," he comments.

• 49 Crop Dusters Killed

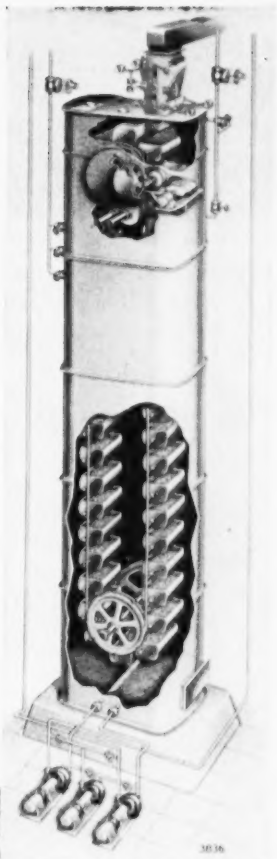
FORTY-NINE persons were killed during 1952 in aerial accidents involving farm work, 41 were injured seriously and 253 pilots survived accidents unhurt or with minor injuries, the Civil Aeronautics Board reports. Cotton spraying or dusting was involved in 92 of the 343 crop control accidents.

Fifty-two Gin Stands at One Location

THIS INTERESTING aerial view shows gin plants of the Cia. Industrial Jabonera del Pacifico at Mexicali, Mexico, belonging to San Joaquin Cotton Oil Co., Los Angeles, and managed by Jim Stone. There are six double battery gins with a total of 52 stands. Eight batteries have four stands each and there are four five-stand batteries. Plants are electric powered and ginning capacity averages 1,000-1,200 bales daily. The older gins have had new machinery installed in the past 10 years and all units are modern in every sense of the word. Before good roads were built, much of the cotton came to the gins by railroad and wagons. Today, however, most of it comes in by modern trucks.

Built by FRENCH--

one of the two largest solvent extraction plants in the world



Plains Co-operative Oil Mill, Lubbock, Texas, is one of the largest oil mills in the world extracting oil from *uncooked cottonseed* by the *straight solvent extraction process.* The vertical basket type extractor for this installation was made by French Oil Mill Machinery Co., the world's largest manufacturer of solvent extraction equipment.

French basket type extractors are in operation on cottonseed in Augusta, Georgia — Memphis, Tennessee (2 mills) — Greenville, Mississippi — Lubbock, Texas (2 mills) and Tel Aviv, Palestine. This equipment is efficiently handling material by pre-pressing methods as well as the straight solvent extraction process.

French basket type extractors are decidedly the most flexible and versatile type of extractors known.

The French Oil Mill Machinery Co., Piqua, Ohio

Aerial view of Plains Co-operative Oil Mill Lubbock, Texas

Close up view of Extraction Departments

representatives

East of Mississippi Arkansas and Louisiana
Mr. TOM R. BROOKE
146 E. 17th Street N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Arizona, California and Pacific Coast States
Mr. H. P. KEAHEY
427 West Colorado Street
Dallas, Texas

Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico
Mr. MICHAEL PASCAL
9510 Alta Mira Drive
Dallas, Texas

Export
M. NEUMUNZ & SON, Inc.
90 West Street
New York, New York

In Memphis, March 23-24-25

Ginners Pleased by Success Of Exhibits, Conventions

■ **MIDSOUTH organizations hold annual meetings and sponsor extensive display of gin machinery and supplies. Attentive crowds hear speakers and panels on industry problems.**

ALL AVAILABLE exhibit space was filled with attractive displays of the latest gin machinery, equipment and supplies at the Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, March 23-24-25, at the Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis; and the success of this second annual exhibit, the business and social programs, and accompanying conventions of the Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations was outstanding.

W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., exhibits chairman, and the others who planned these events were warmly congratulated by ginners and exhibitors at the meeting. The success of the 1952 and 1953 exhibits has resulted in plans for larger exhibit space for the third annual meeting next year, so that exhibitors will be able to obtain all of the floor space desired. Many 1953 exhibitors expressed gratification with the interest shown by Midsouth ginners and are planning increased participation next year.

• **Business Sessions** — Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, economist, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Washington, and Dr. Byron T. Shaw, administrator, USDA Agricultural Research Administration, Washington, were featured speakers at the business sessions March 23-24. The complete text of Dr. Shaw's address is published in this issue, starting on Page 18.

Pointing out that cotton consumption by American mills has increased since last July, Dr. Murchison predicted that it will total at least 9½ million bales this season. He added that there has been undue pessimism about the cotton export situation and expressed the belief that the future would bring increased foreign buying of U.S. cotton.

• **Efficiency and Quality**—Theme of the event, "Ginning for Quality and Industry Efficiency," was carried out in two panel discussions on the business program.

M. Earl Heard, West Point Manufacturing Co., West Point, Ga., was moderator for the panel on quality. Participants included E. H. Brooks, vice-president, Continental Gin Co., Birmingham; J. M. Ragsdale, Missouri Extension ginning specialist, Columbia, Mo.; and Vernon Moore, USDA Fiber Laboratory, Charles E. Merkel, USDA Ginning Laboratory, and Thos. J. Johnston, Mississippi Extension ginning specialist, all of Stoneville, Miss.

Industry efficiency was discussed by a panel which had Jack F. Criswell, National Cotton Council, Memphis, as moderator. Panel members included J. Eugene Dougherty, Institute of Technology, Charlottesville, Va.; John Ross, USDA Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; Charles Oglesbee, USDA Extension ginning specialist, Atlanta, Ga.; W. B. Stone, president, Valley Oilseed Processors Association, Cairo, Ill.; and Parks Kinnett, president, Memphis Cotton Exchange, and George Powell, Federal Compress and Warehouse Co., both of Memphis.

• **Associations Meet** — Officers were elected and other business transacted at annual conventions held during the Midsouth Exhibit by the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association and Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association.

J. E. Teaford, Luxora, Ark., was named president of the Arkansas-Missouri group, with A. L. Story, Charleston, Mo., selected as vice-president. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., is executive vice-president; and R. D. Hughes, secretary, and Miss Nancy Holland, assistant secretary, both of Blytheville, were re-elected.

Tennessee ginners selected E. F. Davis Dyersburg, as their new president, and re-elected W. T. Pigott, Milan, secretary-treasurer.

Both conventions were well attended, not only by members of the two associations but also by many ginners and representatives of allied industries from other states. The conventions and exhibits probably were attended by more persons than any other meetings ever held by the two associations. The annual meeting of the National Association, reported elsewhere in this issue, also was well attended.

• **Entertainment Enjoyed** — Entertainment features provided for ginners, their wives and guests were greatly enjoyed by everyone present, and added

ABOVE: A portion of the crowd at the Midsouth Gin Exhibit is shown listening intently to the panel discussion at the business session the morning of March 23.

BELOW: Panel discussions gave ginners much practical information. L. to r., panel members are Vernon Moore, USDA Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; E. H. Brooks, vice-president, Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, Ala.; J. M. Ragsdale, Extension ginning specialist, Columbia, Mo.; M. Earl Heard, panel moderator, West Point Manufacturing Co., West Point, Ga.; T. J. Johnston, Extension ginning specialist, Stoneville, Miss.; and Charles E. Merkel, USDA Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.

much to the success of the business programs and exhibits.

Visiting ladies were guests Monday afternoon at an informal reception at the Peabody Hotel.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange was host to the ladies Tuesday noon at a luncheon, at which a style show was presented by Julius Lewis Company, Memphis.

The buffet suppers given Monday evening by the Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee associations proved to be among the convention highlights for ginners and their families.

Attendance at the banquet Tuesday evening overflowed the banquet hall and filled adjoining rooms, with those attending well pleased with the excellent food and floor show. Federal Compress and Warehouse Co., Memphis, was host at a cocktail party preceding the banquet.

The large representation of leaders in the ginning industry was evident when guests introduced at the banquet included the presidents of the Arkansas-Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Carolinas, New Mexico, Alabama and Georgia ginners' associations.

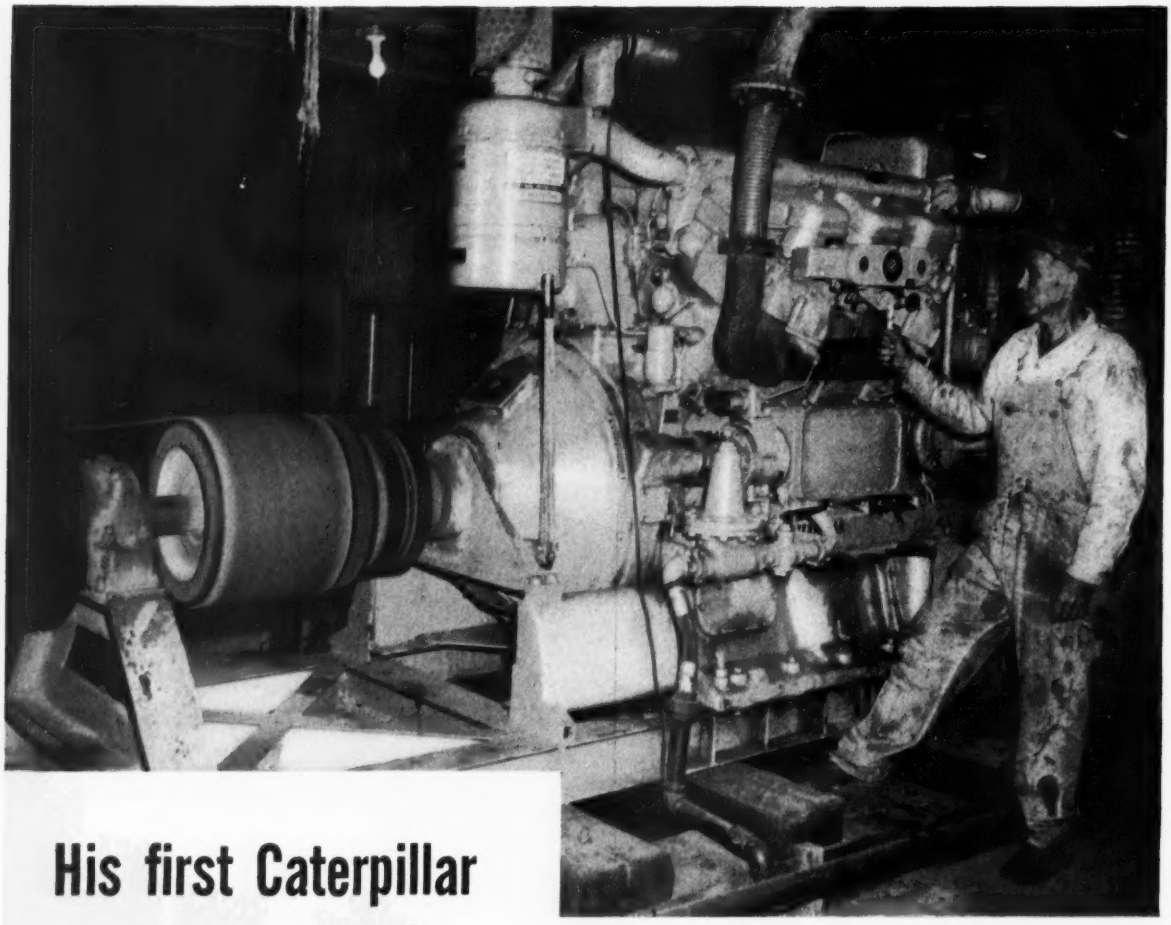
■ **TOP: This group of Tennesseans attending the Midsouth Exhibit includes, l. to r.: John Gibson, Wildersville; Ed F. Davis, president elect of the Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association, Dyersburg; E. K. Boyd, retiring president, Bolivar; W. T. Pigott re-elected secretary-treasurer, Milan; Robert F. Patterson, Trenton Cotton Oil Co., Trenton; H. C. Turner, Ripley; and Pete Williams, Jackson.**

■ **SECOND FROM TOP: Officers and directors of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, l. to r.: Sidney C. Mack, a past president, Newport, Ark.; J. E. Teaford, president elect, Luxora, Ark.; J. P. Ross, retiring president, Essex, Mo.; Gene Rone, a director, Portageville, Mo.; and W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Blytheville, Ark.**

■ **THIRD FROM TOP: Interested visitors at the exhibits included, l. to r.: B. F. Smith, manager, Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss.; Alonzo Bennett, vice-president, Federal Compress and Warehouse Co., Memphis; Clifton Kirkpatrick, National Cotton Council, Memphis; and Gerald Dearing, Memphis Commercial Appeal cotton columnist.**

■ **FOURTH FROM TOP: Some of the many wives of ginners who attended are, l. to r.: Mrs. W. C. Watkins, Marvell, Ark.; Mrs. James Yancey, also of Marvell; Mrs. H. H. Farley, Rossville, Tenn., whose husband also has ginning interests in Texas' Lower Rio Grande Valley; Mrs. T. J. Hays, Hollandale, Miss.; and Mrs. R. L. Thompson, Thornton, Miss.**

■ **BOTTOM: Shown here are, l. to r.: S. N. Reed, president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, O'Brien; John T. Gordin, member of the new firm, Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co., Amite, La.; R. A. (Dick) Roosevelt, Eriez Manufacturing Co., Erie, Pa.; and Cecil Frazier, vice-president, Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association, New Albany, Miss.**



His first Caterpillar Engine "sold" him the second and third

After his Caterpillar D13000 Cotton Gin Engine delivered 10 years' hard service, W. G. Foshee, of Red Level, Ala., owner of Foshee Milling Co., traded it in on the new Cat D364 shown above. The old engine was taken down before resale. Although it had operated 4 to 24 hours a day for 10 years, it was still in good shape. The crankshaft, for example, was worn only two-thousandths of an inch!

Mr. Foshee traded in the veteran D13000 only because he had installed additional ginning machinery and needed more power. "My new Caterpillar suits my job to a 'T'," he reports. It drives a Continental gin with an output of 4 bales per hour. High-quality output, too, because the steady power of the D364 provides constant saw speeds, and that means quality samples. Low-cost No. 2 furnace oil is used without fouling.

After the ginning season the D364 powers the peanut mill for 9 months. Because they're really sold on Caterpillar performance, the Foshee Milling Co. installed a Cat D13000 Electric Set in the peanut mill to supplement the D364. "The reason I use Caterpillar Diesels is for reliability and good service," Mr. Foshee says. "When I call the Caterpillar Dealer he sends someone out here almost before I can snap my fingers."

If you want year-in-year-out dependability, efficient service and genuine Caterpillar parts always available, talk over your machinery requirements with your Caterpillar Dealer.

CATERPILLAR, PEORIA, ILLINOIS

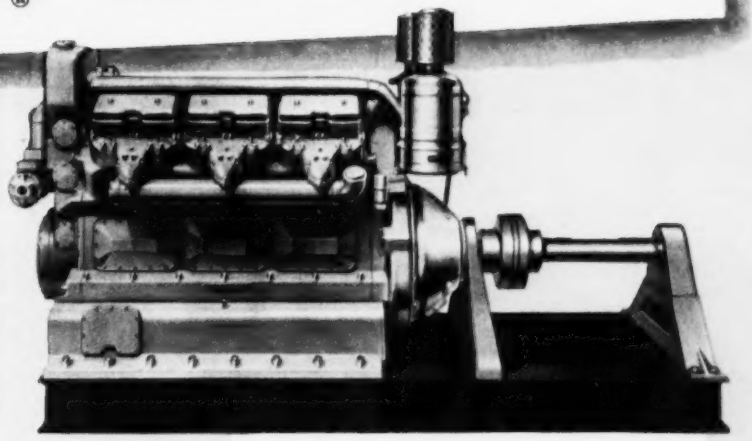
CATERPILLAR

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

COTTON GIN ENGINES

YOUR HEADQUARTERS FOR

Caterpillar® Cotton Gin Power



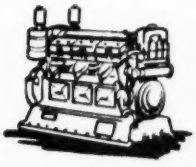
Experienced engine men, who are trained in analyzing the power needs of cotton gins, are at your service at your Caterpillar Dealer. We can quickly and accurately determine your requirements and give you an estimate on repowering with sure-starting, sure-running Cat Cotton Gin Engines. This service is without cost, so call us, today!

MONEY-SAVING SERVICE . . .

Skilled mechanics are ready to answer your call for service, day or night . . . specialized tools and know-how insure a minimum of downtime!

PARTS — IN STOCK . . .

No waiting for replacement parts — we have complete parts stocks for all models of Cat Gin Engines. They're the same precision quality as the ones they replace!



COMPLETE LINE OF GIN POWER . . .

Cat Gin Engines are available in 9 sizes up to 400 HP for continuous duty. A wide selection of mountings, clutches, cooling systems, starting systems and other attachments enable you to custom-tailor power to your preference!

ARKANSAS

J. A. Riggs Tractor Company
Little Rock — Fort Smith — McGhee — West Memphis — Camden

ILLINOIS

John Fabick Tractor Co.
Salem — Marion

MISSISSIPPI

Stribling Bros. Machinery Co.
Jackson — Greenwood — Gulfport

MISSOURI

John Fabick Tractor Co.
St. Louis — Sikeston — Jefferson City

TEXAS

Central Texas Machinery Co.
Abilene

R. B. George Equipment Co.
Dallas — Gladewater — Wichita Falls

Wm. K. Holt Machinery Co.
San Antonio — Corpus Christi

Holt Equipment Co.
Weslaco — Brownsville

West Texas Machinery Co.
Amarillo — Lubbock

At Annual Convention

National Ginners Elect Officers

■ NAME Hider president; Swint, Reed and Lovelace vice-presidents; Stilley executive vice-president; Williams secretary-treasurer.

The National Cotton Ginners' Association held a highly successful annual meeting March 25 in Memphis, elected George T. Hider, Lake, Providence, La., president; A. G. Swint, Orchard Hill, Ga., first vice-president; S. N. Reed, O'Brien, Texas, second vice-president;

GEORGE T. HIDER

Winston Lovelace, Loving, N. M., third vice-president; Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, executive vice-president; and re-elected Carl Trice Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

Resolutions of appreciation were adopted for the work done during the past year by J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C., retiring president; and W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., retiring executive vice-president, both of whom had asked that their names not be submitted for re-election.

JAY C. STILLEY

A tribute paid to Garner M. Lester, Jackson, Miss., for his leadership in the industry is the subject of another article in this issue.

Thirty-two members of the association's board of directors and others attending the meeting heard Bruton discuss the safety program which has been instituted throughout the industry. R. H. McRae, National Cotton Council, Memphis, gave a brief resume of the national fire reporting system; and other problems of the industry were discussed.

USDA Personnel and Plans Discussed

President Eisenhower's reorganization plan for USDA, submitted to Congress March 25, increases the significance of the article, "Benson & Co." which starts on Page 46 of this issue. Written by Jay Richter of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press Washington Bureau, the article discusses and pictures USDA leaders who will be the key men in the planned reorganization. Other timely information on USDA personnel and policies is found in the Washington column, Page 27, and Press Box column, Page 30, of this issue.

• 1953 Acreage Won't Affect 1954 Quotas

SEEKING to clarify the situation as to 1953 cotton plantings and 1954 acreage allotments and quotas, USDA recently issued the following official statement:

"Increased cotton plantings in 1953 will not result in larger 1954 allotments for the vast majority of farms under present provisions of the law in the event marketing quotas are in effect. If acreage allotments and marketing quotas are proclaimed for the 1954 cotton crop, present provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, provide that:

" 'The national acreage allotment for cotton for 1953 and subsequent years shall be apportioned to the States on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the five calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the national marketing quota is proclaimed, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during such period.' Public Law 28, 81st Congress, prohibits the use of 1949 cotton acreage in determining State, county, and farm allotments. The base period, therefore, for establishing 1954 State acreage allotments is the five years 1947, 1948, 1950, 1951, and 1952. The 1955 base period will be the five years 1948, 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1953 and each year thereafter the first year will be dropped and the year following the last will be added.

"The State acreage allotment, less the State acreage reserve withheld by the State committee, shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the same five year period that is provided in apportioning the national acreage allotment to States.

"The 1954 county acreage allotment, less the acreage reserve withheld by the county committee, shall be apportioned to farms on which cotton was planted during any one of the three years 1951, 1952, and 1953, primarily on the basis of a county uniform percentage of cropland on the farm excluding the acreage devoted to specified crops. If cotton was planted on the farm in either 1951 or 1952, the farm will be eligible for a 1954 allotment as a regular cotton producing farm regardless of whether cotton is planted on it in 1953. Also, if more than 5 acres were planted in either 1951 or 1952, no additional benefits can be secured under the minimum acreage allotment provisions of the law by planting a larger acreage in 1953. The law provides that the minimum 1954 allotment for a farm shall not be less than the smaller of (a) 5 acres or (b) the highest acreage planted to cotton on the farm during the three years 1951, 1952, and 1953. The maximum acreage which can be allotted to a farm in apportioning the county allotment on the basis of a uniform percentage of cropland will be the highest acreage planted to cotton on the farm in the three years 1951, 1952, and 1953. In 1950 only a small portion of the farm allotments of more than five acres were limited by the highest cotton acreage history in the three year period 1946, 1947, and 1948.

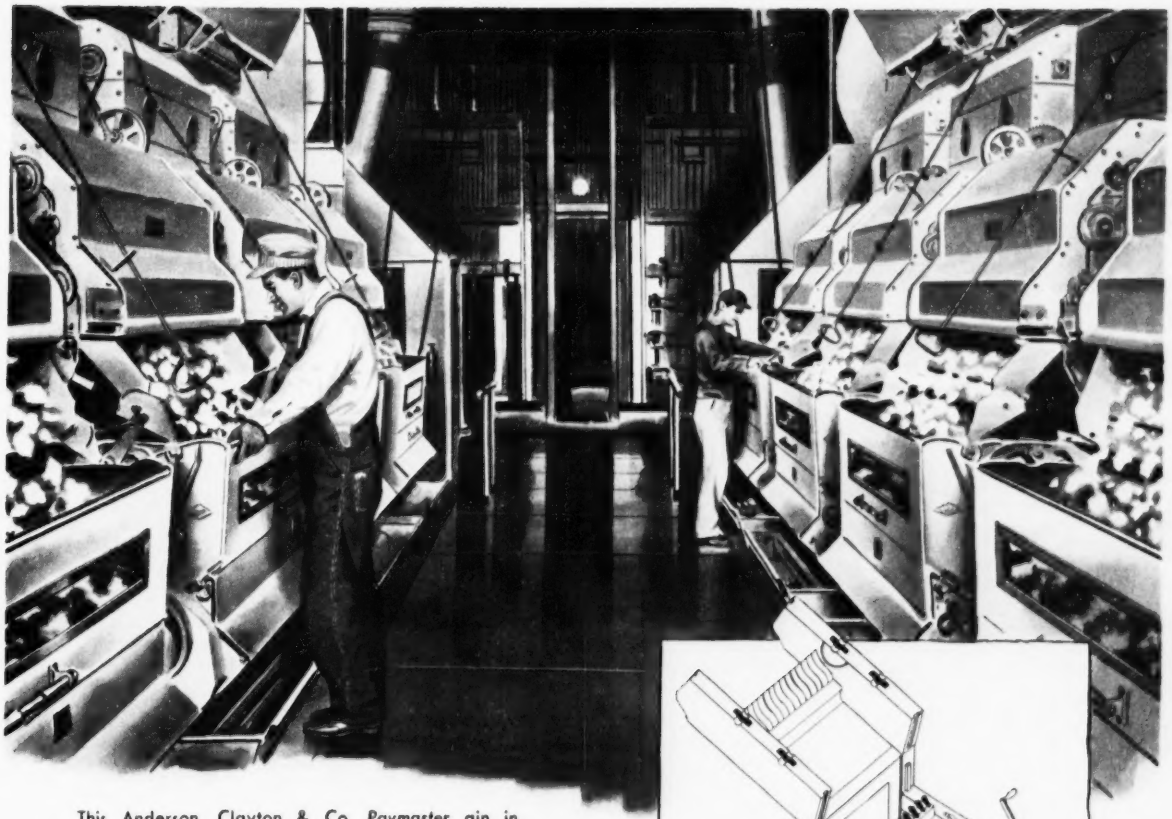
"The above statements are all based on the present provisions of the law. If Congress amends any of these provisions relating to the base period and method for establishing allotments, the above statements may be altered."

• Tenders by March 30 Believed Heavy

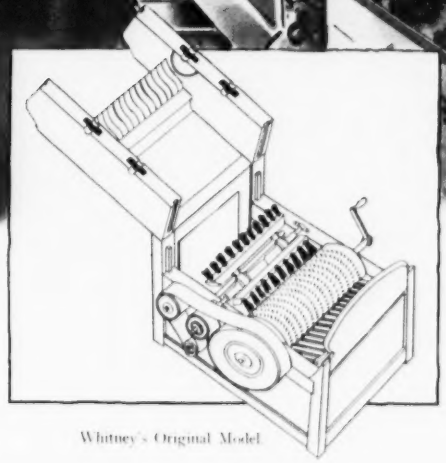
THROUGH March 14—16 days before the March 30 deadline for tendering products to PMA under the 1952 cottonseed price support program—total tenders amounted to 659,975,605 pounds of crude oil, 904,656 tons of cottonseed cake, meal or pellets and 637,306 bales of linters. Industry sources believe that a substantial increase in tenders will be shown when figures are available on the total tendered by March 30.

Added Feature at Texas Ginners' Convention

An added feature has been arranged for the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention in Dallas. Mrs. Bard Paul, popular book reviewer, will review the new book, "The Sojourner," by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday, April 8, in the Hall of State, located near the Agriculture Building on the State Fairgrounds. All ladies attending the convention are urged to hear this review. Admittance will be by badge.



This Anderson, Clayton & Co. *Paymaster* gin in West Texas is typical of modern, well-equipped gin operations.



Whitney's Original Model

The Machine that *Changed History*

It was a simple machine that Eli Whitney invented in 1793—just a few saw blades revolving between ribs. It was so simple, in fact, that it could be easily copied and Whitney was unable to maintain his patent rights. But Eli Whitney's cotton gin changed the course of agricultural history, at least in one corner of the world.

From a small-scale specialty operation, cotton production overnight became "big business" and the cotton-growing South a real factor in world economy.

Although the basic principle of Whitney's machine has not been improved upon, modern ginning methods do much more than separate seed from fiber. In better gins of today, for instance, special equipment reduces the moisture content of seed cotton and removes nearly all of the burs and trash.

The modern ginning process is another step in the continual improvement of cotton quality, that begins with seed-breeding and ends only when the finished cotton or cottonseed product is delivered to the consumer. And as the quality of cotton improves, everyone benefits—the farmer, the consumer and the entire cotton-producing area.

COTTON AND ACCO COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

ANDERSON, CLAYTON & CO.

(INCORPORATED)

HOUSTON • ATLANTA • MEMPHIS • BOSTON
LOS ANGELES • NEW ORLEANS • NEW YORK

Modern Ginning

(Continued from Page 24)

jor drying application, it causes undue trouble when passing thru remaining processes, in addition to causing the finished product to have rough or machined appearance. Another important advantage gained by use of No. 2 major drier is because of the second volume of 6000 cubic feet per minute, or more, of air used in carrying cotton thru and from No. 2 major drying operation and into the series of cleaning cylinders following master extraction operation and second drying operation. I would like to stress that for best performance and results, two-stage major drying is a "must."

Following the second major drying operation, cotton should be discharged into and passed thru not less than fourteen cylinders of cleaning. This cleaning is identical to that received in No. 1 cleaners which follow first drier. Even though very low temperatures are carried in second major drying operation, the air-wash cleaning accomplished in No. 2 installation of cylinder-type cleaners will pay large dividends.

Following No. 2 installation of cylinder-type cleaners, cotton is of course delivered to distributor and on into extractor-feeders mounted over gin stands. Great strides have been made in recent years in the improvement of extractor-cleaner-feeders. Machines we now recmend have four extracting saw cylinders, plus five cleaning cylinders with the necessary reclaimer saws, brushes, strippers, etc. This machine is much heavier and more rugged than those used a few years ago and is especially designed for handling rough cotton harvested by modern methods.

Following extractor-feeders, cotton is discharged into the gin stands, and I have referred to increased efficiency of these units earlier. I would, however, like to stress the importance of the gin stand in the complete installation. It is the heart of the outfit; and without the best, most modern and most efficient gin stands, the remainder of a very expensive gin plant cannot and will not perform at its best, turn out best class of work, and most certainly will not perform at its maximum hourly capacity. In our case, gin stands being furnished in 1953 weigh 45 percent more than gin stands we have furnished in recent years. It is a precision built machine with about three times the machine work necessary in building this gin as compared to our former models. It has more capacity, cleans seed better at all rates of ginning, is more easily operated, and is much safer for operating personnel.

Following gin stands, lint cleaners are used in practically all installations and are necessary if best results are to be obtained when handling mechanically-harvested cotton. Several types of lint cleaners are in use and all of them have their advantages when compared, one type against the other, but lint cleaners capable of performing an adequate job at this point in the process are very necessary.

Pressing equipment has been greatly improved and made much heavier in recent years. The pressing unit, including press box assembly, tramper and pump, now weighs approximately 50 percent more than presses which were furnished just a few years ago. Press boxes have been made longer and stroke of trampers has been materially increased so as to give additional charging chamber capacity. All of these developments were of course made necessary by faster ginning. Well-trained and efficient press crews using modern equipment have been able to tie out cotton at rate of up to 15 bales per hour.

Another pressing development perfected in recent years is the standard density gin compress. Most of these units use three rams of approximately 9½" diameter and operate at maximum pressure of approximately 2,500 pounds. Most of these presses have boxes 20"x 54" instead of conventional 27"x 54" boxes. Most of these three-ram presses are built with boxes considerably longer than boxes of the standard 27"x 54" Press. Boxes are made longer so that cubic area of the press box is approximately the same as conventional 27"x 54" press box, which means that the 20"x 54" box has to be built correspondingly longer.

Three-ram gin compresses as now produced are entirely practical and it is felt they will gradually come into use in larger numbers. Bales turned out by these presses require roughly one-half the storage space of that required by conventional flat bales. These press units must of necessity be constructed of very heavy materials and complete units weigh approximately twice—and in some cases more than twice—what the conventional press unit weighs.

No particular problems have been encountered in operation of these gin compresses except that pumping equipment used must be capable of performing the pressing cycle in approximately two minutes, or not more than two and one-half minutes, if the gin plant is to be operated at reasonably high capacity. Additional

AMAZINGLY NEW . . .

Cen-Tennial

Combination ⁂ Ninety

★ SUPERIOR GINNING
★ GREATER CAPACITY
★ CLEANER LINT
★ LESS HORSEPOWER
★ GIN AND LINT CLEANER COMBINED

See This Completely NEW Gin On Display At Our Booth In Convention Hall.

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS • MEMPHIS, TENN. • COLUMBUS, GA.

Doth the Busy Bee Buzz In Brooklynese?

Is that a Southern accent, or a Brooklyn dialect that the bees are using in all that buzzing? Karl von Frisch, a scientist, has applied to the Rockefeller Foundation for a grant to find out how the bees talk to each other—and Dean Rusk, president of the Foundation, points out that the study of bees offers possibilities as a contribution in the field of communications research.

development work is being carried out at the present time to bring about faster and more efficient pumping equipment for these installations.

Another unit that has been used in a very small way is the automatic sampler. This unit probably has good possibilities, but because of the very nature of this unit and the work it performs, widespread use of this device must await educational work with the cotton merchandising industry.

You have probably heard of—and in some cases may be familiar with—a unit that has been developed to a large extent on the West Coast, and I refer to the automatic feed control device. This is a unit which works directly under the first separator receiving cotton from trailers and controls in a regulated stream seed cotton which passes thru all preparatory drying, cleaning and extracting equipment above, or prior to, distributor.

This automatic feed control device will regulate flow of seed cotton thru preparatory drying and cleaning equipment so that only a very small amount of cotton will pass into the overflow pen. Controlling flow of cotton thru all preparatory equipment, it will enable this equipment to perform its best possible work and will also greatly reduce possibility of chokes in this equipment. Chokes are sometimes caused by slugging equipment when the telescope operator feeds cotton entirely too fast. These units are now in production and can be secured for installation in most cotton ginning outfits.

Capable operating personnel for cotton ginning plants is a major problem. Gin plants operate on seasonal basis and we recognize it is difficult to retain trained personnel on twelve-months basis, but I am thoroughly convinced means must be worked out for retaining such personnel if operating troubles are to be reduced to the point they should be.

The cotton ginning plant of today is a real processing plant. It has ceased to be small business and is now big business. When values of products passing thru a cotton ginning plant are considered, it simply does not make sense that the operation of these plants should be entrusted to anyone other than capable and trained personnel. Manufacturers of cotton ginning machinery, recognizing the need for better and more thoroughly trained personnel, are taking steps to assist in the education and training of such personnel. In several states, schools were held in 1952 and many more will be held during the current year. The state Extension Services and ginning specialists of USDA have been putting a great deal of effort into this matter and manufacturers of cotton ginning machinery are doing everything possible to assist in this work and make it more effective. I am sure that a great deal more will be heard of this movement in the future.

A great many of you gentlemen are associated with companies which own and control large numbers of cotton ginning plants. You will most certainly do your company a good service by stressing the importance of having these gin plants staffed with capable personnel. You will also have fewer headaches with your milling operations if the seed reaching your plants is ginned by efficient personnel who consistently make every effort to gin cotton in the best possible manner, as it affects samples of lint produced, and as it affects quality of seed which reaches you, especially in relation to foreign matter left in the seed.

Summing up the ginning of cotton—it is simply a highly important step in the processing of one of the most valuable and profitable crops produced in our country. More progress has been made in the ginning of cotton in the last ten years than had been made in many years prior to that time. Manufacturers of cotton ginning machinery are sparing no expense to further improve eqiupment and operating techniques, and you have my assurance that these efforts toward improvements will continue.

Harvesting's easier after Defoliation*

with a JOHN BEAN HI-LO SPRAYER

Now you can get bottom defoliation of big cotton with a high-clearance power sprayer especially adapted to the needs of your cotton crop. The John Bean self-propelled Hi-Lo enables you to keep ahead of your crop.

Spray cotton for insect control throughout the season. Accomplish "bottom" defoliation" early on big cotton, then complete defoliation at proper season. Save the early opening cotton bolls, protect the entire cotton crop.

The Bean Hi-Lo is equipped with a boom that sprays 6 rows and is adjustable for heights from 18" to 96". Protect or defoliate your cotton crop at a rate of 60 or more acres a day. Self-propelled, no tractor required.

*Wheel shields for cotton available to meet local conditions.

For more information on the Bean Hi-Lo write for free brochure No. CG-100

fmc John BEAN DIVISION OF FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

LANSING 4, MICHIGAN • SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Classified Advertising

RATES: Ten cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement $2.00. Strictly cash basis—enclose check with order. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Write copy plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

Electric Motors

Sales
. . . Repair

- **Call us anytime—day or night, anywhere—and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant via one of our standby trucks and pick up your equipment for repair.**

Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:

1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
1—250 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
2—75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
2—75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage

W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO.

8th & Quirt St. Lubbock, Texas 3-4711
502 E. Buchanan Harlingen, Texas 3905
3200 Grand Dallas, Texas HUnter 2801

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—Everything for hydraulic press rooms—141-saw linters—No. 199 seed cleaner—42" Chandler huller—filter presses—Carver meats purifier—electric motors—screw conveyor and hangers.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE—Complete hydraulic oil mill less buildings. Mill equipped with power, three presses, cookers, formers, cake stripper, cutter and rolls. Cake mill, separating unit, beaters, protein machine, 10 linters, Martin lint handling equipment. Helm saw filer, press box, seed house equipment and oil tanks. Also two cotton gins with or without buildings.—Union Cotton Oil Co., Prague, Okla.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—1 French 8 ton high pressure accumulator, 1 French 8 ton low pressure accumulator, 1 French high pressure shock absorber, 6-15 box Davidson-Kennedy hydraulic presses complete with operating valves and gauges, 6-15 box French hydraulic presses complete with operating valves and gauges, hydraulic piping system, 1 Davidson-Kennedy pressure type cooker with 84" charging and seed cookers, 1 Davidson Kennedy cake former, 1 McNutty cake stripper, 1 Bauer Bros. No. 8 cake breaker, 1 French belt drive 4 plunger high and low pressure oil pump. Priced to sell—ready to move.—Taylor Oil & Peanut Mills, Moultrie, Ga.

MUST SELL QUICK at a bargain price. One, two, three or four of the four section French expeller machines. Used less than one year, in A-1 condition, complete. Time makes these machines a bargain. Write Box "WL" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—37 assorted American split pulleys, 12 x 8 to 72 x 16; 10 assorted Dodge split pulleys, 12 x 6 to 48 x 12; 31 assorted solid cast iron pullcys, 12 x 4 to 36 x 14; 10 assorted cast split pulleys, 10 x 6 to 72 x 10; 1 Richardson 200# automatic cottonseed scale; 2 Carver 141-saw filers; 2 Carver 141-saw gummers; 2 double drum Carver hull beaters; 25-50 lengths secondhand 12 inch Helecoid conveyor; 1 32B sheave 6.2 PD; 1 32B sheave 13.2 PD; 1 22C sheave 8.0 PD; 1 22C sheave 20.0 PD; 1 set takeups for 150 h.p. motor; 1 5W Jaybee hammermill; 1 size 6 style GH Prater pulverizer; 1 No. 8B Caldwell elevator boot with takeups and 18 x 12 split pulley. Call or write J. W. Bedsole, Greenwood Products Company, Phone 2211 Graceville, Florida.

FOR SALE—Several Anderson duo, and super duo expellers with tripie section 10" cookers, 40 h.p. motors, filter presses, screening tank, (1) Prater hammer mill direct connected to 100 h.p. motor, (2) Prater hammer mills less motors, two sets cracking rolls.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Two Gullett cotton gins complete. One with 3 and one with 4 gin stands. Will sell all or substantial part at sacrifice price.—For details, write The Latreille Estate, Inc., Jennings, La.

FOR SALE—One 48 in. all-steel side-draft Continental condenser. Good condition.—DaCosta Ginnery, on Port Lavaca Hiway. Phone 3610W1, Route 2, Victoria, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete 5-80 Murray lint cleaner installation with all accessories. Ginned less than 150 bales. A bargain. Phone or write Luna Cotton Coop., Deming, N. M.

FOR SALE—4 80 saw Murray gin stands with Bluett extractor feeders. 5-70 saw Continental double X extractor feeder. 4-70 Murray gins, late model, ginned about 1500 bales. Continental steel-bound press with counterbalance springs. Jacobs tramper. 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse full diesel engine.—Lamar Cotton Oil Company, Paris, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete gin machinery, 5-70 Lummus powered by M-M (or Twin City) engine to be moved with or without gin building.—M. A. Holscher, Travis, Texas.

FOR SALE—Nine 70-saw all-steel Continental gin brushes for late model gins, $50 each. C. E. Dean & Company, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE: Steel Bur Machines—1-14' Wichita with 14' 3-cylinder after-cleaner, 1-14' Lummus center feed, 1-14' Stacy with long and short by-pass conveyors, 1-14' Wichita with one intake conveyor only, 1-12' Murray center feed. Steel Gin Stands—5-80 d.c. Continental F-3 brush, 5-80 d.c. Continental F-2 brush, 5-80 d.c. Hardwicke-Etter split rib with hot roll boxes, 4-80 Murrays with glass fronts and new style ribs, 4-80 automatic Lummus. Huller Cleaner Feeders—1-66" Continental 4-X, 4-66" Continental double-X, 5-66" flat belt super Mitchells, 4-80 Lummus LEF's, 5-80 big Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after-cleaners, 5-80 Blewetts. Steel Presses—1 Hardwicke-Etter up packing ram and casing, tramper and pump, 1 Murray up packing ram and casing, tramper and pump, 1 steel bound Continental paragon with ram and casing and square center column. Steel Condensers—1-72" Continental side discharge, 1-60" Murray down discharge, 1-70" Lummus side discharge, 1-70" Lummus up discharge, 1 old style Murray down discharge. Press Pumps—2 Murray horizontals with cast iron base and tank, 1 Hardwicke-Etter with steel tank and base. Cleaners—2-52" 4-cylinder Continental steel inclined, 1-43" 8- cylinder V-belt steel Stacy, 2 Hardwicke-Etter 5-cylinder wood inclined. Double Hopper Seed Scales—1 Fairbanks and 1 Lummus. Driers—1 Murray big reel with vaccum, separator and burner, 1 12-section Lummus thermo cleaner. Trampers—1 Lummus, 1 Murray, 1 Hardwicke-Etter. Conveyor Distributors—1 4-80 Gullett, 1 5-80 Murray, 2 4-80 submerged Murrays. Complete Gins to be moved—4-80 Murray with double extraction, 3-80 Hardwick-Etter with single extraction. 1 18' Lummus rotor lift.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE Gin with 3-80 automatic Lummus gin stands, 80 h.p. Tips diesel engine, which may be seen running, and corrugated iron building. Will sell all or part. $2,000.00 complete. See or write George Sanders, Route 1, Box 107, Schulenburg, Texas.

FOR SALE Complete gin plant, lots of steel machinery to be moved or can be operated at site. Greathouse Gin, Burnett, Texas.

FOR SALE Granger Farmers Coop Gin Company, Box 114, Granger, Texas. LeRoi natural gas engine, 250 continuous horsepower, A-1 condition, or contact Spencers Cotton Gin Sales & Service, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR QUICK SALE 3-80 Hardwicke-Etter split rib gins with glass fronts and with 3-80 Hardwicke-Etter huller cleaner feeders located in South Eastern Oklahoma, ginned less than 3,600 bales. All for $2,200.00. Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE 3-80 Lummus all-steel gin. Mitchell feeder cleaners. Hardwicke-Etter cleaning equipment. Wood steel-bound press. New LeRoi engine. Gin complete with all-steel buildings, $15,000.00—Nuyaka Trading Co., Nuyaka, Okla.

FOR SALE—One big reel dryer, Murray, No. 18 with or without 52" Murray separator.—J. L. Smallwood, Phone 72 or 320, Box 1908, Levelland, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 Continental all-steel late model bur machine with automatic feed with 40 ft. of by-pass. 1 Wichita all-steel 14 ft. bur machine.—H. C. Ritchey Gin, Frisco, Texas, Phone No. 6 or 908.

FOR SALE—Complete 4-80 automatic Lummus gin plant, Mitchells, paragon press, all-steel building. Ready to operate or easy to move. Bargain.—Fortson Bros., Box 1321, Phone 1883, Corsicana, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two Lummus presses, one hinge door and one drop door; Cameron tramper, two Lummus 50-inch up-draft condensers, two Fairbanks seed scales, one #2 Atteberry seed sterilizer, 10 70-saw Lummus wood front gins, 10 Lummus feeders, two belt distributors with change bale hoppers, two Hardwicke-Etter flat screen separators, 25 70-saw lint flues complete, one 50-inch all-steel blow-in cleaner and fittings, 1-6 cylinder Lummus horizontal cleaner, two Lummus horizontal press pumps, 1 double 45-inch Lummus fan, 40-inch Lummus fan, one Hardwicke-Etter ball joint 2-section wagon telescope, one lot of shafting bearing stands, sheaves and pulleys. Contact J. F. Ward, Farmers' Gin Company, Rosenburg, Texas.

TO BE MOVED—5-80 Lummus gin, super Mitchell feeders, Mitchell steel conveyor distributor, Lummus 10' steel hull separator and cleaner, 4-cylinder 8' Lummus steel cleaner, 72" Lummus steel separator cleaner, 16-unit Lummus thermo cleaner, seed scales, rotary lift, lint flue, nearly new Lummus 72" condenser. Line shafting. V-belts, fans etc. No press. No junk. At a price you can afford to pay.—Taft Cooperative Gin, W. L. Roots, Taft, Texas. (Putting in all new Continental).

FOR SALE—Lummus 4-80 saw complete air blast gin outfit with Continental double X extractor feeders, Continental single conveyor distributor, Lummus thermo drier, seed scales. Gins completely rebuilt two years ago. Will sell this outfit complete. Price $2,500.00 or will sell in parts.—Wilbur Warren, Enterprise Oil Company, Enterprise, Ala.

FOR SALE—Cotton Gins, Compresses and Oil Mills. If buying or selling it is to your advantage to contact us. Only handle the best with the best price. Call, Write or Wire M. M. Phillips, phone Day or Night 5-8555, Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—One of the finest and most complete 5-80 Murray Gins in the Rio Grande Valley. Lots of cleaning and drying equipment, large all steel Gin house, Cotton house and Seed house. This plant has four year average of over 5000 bales. Well located on 30 acres of land, surrounded by about 12,000 acres of cotton land, 10 miles to nearest competitor. About 25 houses on this 30 acres, the best one of which cost $10,000. This set-up cost in excess of $250,000 four years ago and Owner will now take $125,000 with little as $30,000 cash and five years on balance. Have to see this to appreciate it. Call or wire immediately for appointment to look at it.—M. M. Phillips, Phone 5-8555 Day or Night, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

GINNERS—When in need of machinery or power—Call us first. We have many items of new and reconditioned equipment in stock, ready for prompt shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—A complete gin plant. 4-80 saw Pratt brush gin stands. One 150 h.p. Climax engine (gas or butane). One Atteberry seed sterilizer complete. Lummus bur extractor (wood). Belt distributor, hopper, scale, reinforced press. Electric well pump, two fans, 30" and 45". Also Pa Pex hammer mill and grist mill. This gin plant is located in Westhoff, Texas. Will sell very reasonable. All machinery in good condition. If interested contact, Theo Rogge, Shiner, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Continental oil engine, 110 h.p., type A, model 24, good condition—bargain. 5 Continental double X huller cleaner feeders, model A. Good condition. Priced to sell.—Grady Miller, Allen, Okla.

FOR SALE—5-60" standard Mitchells, pressed steel, flat belts and in good condition. One 60" impact cleaner.—Kimbell Gin, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw Lummus master extractor feeders. Exceilent condition. Contact Henry Heck, Idalou, Texas.

FOR SALE—One all steel 10 foot Lummus bur machine. Ginned 6,000 bales. Also one all steel Lummus separator and dropper.—Hopkins Gin, Box F, Anton, Texas.

FOR SALE at my warehouse: Extractor Feeders—4 super unit V-belt Mitchells, $575.00 each. 4-80 saw master double X, V-belt Continentals, $500.00 each. 5-80 saw triple X, Continental three-drum after cleaner. New saws and brushes refinished factory colors, a bargain at $1,500.00. Most any make extractor feeders. Big steel bur machines from $700.00 to $1,950.00 with all conveyors and steel trough. 1-14 ft. Wichita V-belt late model. 1-10 ft. Murray center feed, three-drum after cleaner. 2-10 ft. Wichita left and right V-belt, late model. 3-10 ft. Continentals, one with 10 ft. after cleaner, steel platform and cat walk. If you want it. 3 wood frame bur machines with all conveyors. New Centex towers 18 shelf, $850.00. New Centex rock and green bowl traps, dust collectors, blow boxes, Mitchell and Murray burners. Gin stands, steel bound presses, steel condensers, droppers, pumps, packers, fans, rams and casings, pulleys, floor stands, bearings, hangers. Many other items on the yard at this time. Lot open at all times—let me know your needs.—Spencers Cotton Gin Sales & Service, 5 miles north on Hiway 81, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Continental brush gin stands, complete with lint flue, 1943 model. Also 3-66" double X Continental feeders. Good condition and priced to sell. Write, phone W. J. Short, Beebe, Ark.

FOR SALE—At sacrifice, complete 4-80 Continental outfit. Pratt air blast direct connected ball bearing gins. Wood Hardwicke-Etter type I bur machine, air line and two incline cleaners. Steam power plant, cotton house unloading equipment. Will sell machinery with or without buildings to be moved.—C. G. Graves, Box 446, Shawnee, Okla.

FOR SALE—2 complete gins being dismantled, 4-70 Murray with lint flue, 4-80 Murray with lint flue. 2 Murray condensers, 2 Murray packers, Murray droppers, 1-14' Murray bur machine. 1-7 drum 52" Stacy drying system complete, 20-shelf tower dryer. 5-60" super Mitchells, V-belt drives. Belt distributor, fans all sizes, press pumps, piping, valves, line shafts, hangers, bearings, pulleys, seed scales, rams and casings, ball type telescope. 4-66" Mitchells, flat belts. This machinery is all steel. Contact W. E. Brady, Farmers Gin, Georgetown, Texas, Phone 626 or 693M.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—7-cylinder Wichita, all-steel 50" incline cleaner.—Howard & Heard Gin, Box 597, Slaton, Texas, Phone 415.

WANTED—One 72" impact cleaner. Write Box "K" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Would like to buy late model 70" or 72" cleaners.—Nickels Gin, Muleshoe, Texas.

WANTED—4-80 saw late model gin stands and lint flue to fit under 60 in. feeders. Must be in first class condition and priced right. Write Box "HA" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—One 200 or 250 h.p. electric motor. 1-80 saw Murray gin. 2-80 saw Murray gin cylinder. 1 Mitchell super unit. 1-72" steel inclining cleaner. 1-72" steel separator. 1-14' steel bur machine.—W. C. High Gin, Hale Center, Texas.

WANTED—Bur machine with after cleaner, incline cleaner, Mitchell jembo cleaner, seed lift, 9" conveyor.—Johnson Bros., Glenmora, La.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Job by fully qualified ginner. Years of experience in general repairing, millwright, carpenter and form building. Good line of tools. References and of good character. Write Box "SA" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch

PRACTICALLY NEW GMC 1952 model truck and Fruehauf 34 ft. tandem trailer. Used only few weeks, 26 mile flat run. Total of 6192 miles. Air brakes, heater, etc. 54" removable sides. Handles 60 bales cotton or 17 tons cottonseed.—C. J. King, Box 3132, Lubbock, Texas.

GEESE FOR COTTON WEEDING—Control Johnson and Bermuda grasses. Buy your day-old goslings from the country's largest producer of cotton-weeding White Emdens. Live delivery guaranteed, sturdy stock, easily raised, thousands hatching weekly. Low prices.—Norwalk Hatchery, Box 283A3, Norwalk, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Two-ply 13 inches wide 69 feet inlet leather belt. Good condition. Reasonably priced.—W. D. Waddle, Rt. 1, Greenville, Texas.

FOR SALE—Steam engine, modern type spinner counter flow, 14 x 15. Excellent condition. $500.00 f.o.b. Stonewall, Okla.—Jimmy Hall, P. O. Box 751, Dallas, or Telephone RIverside 1393.

FOR SALE—One compiete 4-80 gin. LeRoi engine power. Good condition. Not sufficient cotton raised to justify operation.—Toller Bros., Fort Smith, Ark.

FOR SALE—120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse full diesel. 18 x 72 boiler with steel coping and stack.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

FOR SALE—One Fairbanks-Morse type Y vertical 6-cylinder diesel engine with 40 x 28 clutch pulley, 300 hp., 257 rpm., Serial 573955, Style V. One Fairbanks-Morse Type Y vertical diesel engine, 120 hp., 257 rpm., 60 x 16 clutch pulley—Serial 662850—Style VA. Will sacrifice for quick sale.—Western Cottonoil Co., P. O. Box 1491, El Paso, Texas.

FOR SALE—6 cyl. M-M engine, 220 h.p. In good shape.—Nickels Gin, Muleshoe, Texas.

WILL SELL one set wagon scales 22' Fairbanks-Morse. 1 hydraulic press pump, excellent condition. 1 No. 45 fan in good shape and one 20 h.p. motor and starter. Write P. O. Box "MO" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Skinner steam engine, size 16 x 16. Excellent condition. Price $500.00.—Arch Rollow, Wynnewood, Okla.

FOR SALE—Twin-6 GM diesel 900 r.pm., operating three seasons. Good repair. Including coil redwood tower. 11,000 gal. fuel tank. Can be seen in operation. In excellent condition. Contact Henry Heck, Idalou, Texas.

FOR SALE—Good 8 cyl. LeRoi engine equipped with butane. Would trade for 200 or 250 h.p. electric motor.—W. C. High Gin, Hale Center, Texas.

FOR SALE—30 h.p. boiler, good condition.—H. L. Trammell, Sandy Point, Texas.

FOR SALE—U.D. No. 24 diesel engine, 150 h.p., V-belts, pulleys, water pump and piping for cooling system, complete. Need additional power, changing over to electric. All equipment in first class condition.—W. T. Akin, Route 1, Michigan City, Miss., Phone Holly Springs, Miss. 4572.

CUSTOMERS WANTING to see me during the Ginners Convention will find me around the floor of the exhibit building by day and at the Baker Hotel at night.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Abilene, Texas. Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

Mississippi Crushers Plan Entertainment Features

Entertainment features scheduled for the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association 49th convention at Edgewater Park June 11-12 include a pre-convention barbecue at 7 p. m., June 10, a "Ladies Only" party at 11 a. m., June 11, and a buffet-dinner dance at 8 p. m., June 11, says J. A. Rogers, secretary.

He urges that hotel reservations be made early through Mrs. Nan Meisner, convention manager, Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park.

John C. White Is Speaker At Lubbock Bur Meeting

John C. White, Texas Commissioner of Agriculture, was featured speaker at a ginners' meeting in Lubbock March 26. The meeting was called by County Agent D. W. Sherrill to discuss disposal of cotton burs this year. Free movement of the burs was allowed in the area last year.

Gin Fire Losses Summarized

Nearly one and one half million dollars were lost in 1952-53 gin fires reported to the National Cotton Ginners' Association. A summary, which covers all fires reported by state ginners' associations, includes 1,186 fires. Machinery loss is listed at $679,678, building loss is given at $305,882 and loss of cotton is placed at $373,871, making a total national loss of $1,359,431. Ginning hours lost totaled 1,122.

Matches are listed as the largest contributors to gin fires, being blamed for 388 of the disasters. Metal ranked second with 241 fires. "Unknown and miscellaneous" causes were also responsible for 241 fires. Rocks were responsible for 129 blazes. Smoking, friction, mechanical failure, over-heating, defective wiring, static electricity, sparks, weeds, trash, grass and choke-ups were each responsible for less than 50 fires.

Two hundred forty fires originated in overhead cleaners, 160 in separators, 105 in roll boxes, 100 in conveyors and 96 in "miscellaneous or unknown" places. Between 50 and 90 fires each originated in cotton houses, wagons or trailers, driers, extractors, lint cleaners, press boxes and platforms.

The report notes that "thousands of small normally unreported fires—involving in the aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars in losses—occur annually. It appears that these fires should be recognized as one of the most serious problems in fire prevention and control."

Summaries for the report, the first of its kind, were made by the National Cotton Ginners' Association. The individual reports were procured by state cotton ginners' associations and the General Adjustment Bureau.

From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 27)

some revival in exports of U.S. cotton could be anticipated in the last half of the season.

"More recent information, however, reveals other developments that may dampen this improved outlook to some extent, although the export demand for good grades should remain strong because of the world-wide scarcity."

USDA then goes on to point out that unfavorable factors include (1) large foreign stocks, (2) reduced income and foreign exchange abroad, (3) the lag in time required for textile prices in export markets to reflect the drop in world cotton prices, and (4) prices for cotton produced in Pakistan, Syria, and Turkey that are currently 3 to 4 cents below U.S. cotton of similar types.

There is a bright side, USDA notes, including the fact that most stocks of foreign-grown cotton are of grades below Strict Low Middling; most cotton importing nations are in a fair dollar-exchange position; and foreign cotton has gone up in price in recent weeks.

January was a poor export month, off more than 180,000 bales from December. Exports for August, 1950, through January, 1953, the first half of the current market year, were only 49 percent of the previous year.

• **New Emphasis on Foreign Trade** — Cotton men in Washington are encouraged about recent steps taken by the new administration to step up foreign trade. These moves include:

(1) Organization within USDA of the Foreign Agricultural Service to replace the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. To be headed by the South's Romeo Short from Arkansas, the new foreign service at the department represents Benson's first big step to put more emphasis on development of overseas markets for U.S. farm commodities. In the new USDA reorganization plan, not yet announced as this is written, the Secretary asks for two more assistant secretaries. One of these would be Short, and the new foreign service would be given top status among USDA agencies.

(2) Members of the Senate Agriculture Committee, headed by able Sen. George Aiken of Vermont, are to start hearings April 7 on the export-import situation. Cotton export problems, among others, will be thoroughly reviewed. Aiken's view on foreign trade is generally the same as that of cotton leaders, and heads of the large farm organizations. The Senator, like them, is convinced that the U.S. must increase purchases from foreign nations, so that they can afford to buy more of our traditional export products such as cotton, tobacco, and wheat.

(3) The new administration is said to be looking with favor on the recommendation of the National Cotton Council and other groups that a bipartisan commission be named to survey the foreign trade problem. Such a commission would presumably include Congressmen and Senators.

• **OPS: Goodbye and Farewell** — Few tears were shed in Washington the other day when the Office of Price Stabilization all but went out of business. Only question left unanswered is whether Congress is going to authorize "standby" controls, or refuse to keep them on even a contingent basis.

Standbys have been opposed by most farm leaders.

Among the last of recent controls to be lifted were those on cottonseed meal, hulls, and seed. OPS, scheduled to be buried on April 30, is already operating with a bone-bare, skeleton staff, compared with 12,000 employees at the peak.

• **REA: Nelsen Looms as New Head**— Watch Ancher Nelsen, Minnesota's Lieutenant Governor, likely to replace Claude Wickard as head of USDA's Rural Electrification Administration. A campaign advisor to Eisenhower, Nelsen long has been groomed as a "comer" in the new administration.

Nelsen turned down an offer to join USDA in January, but is telling confidants that he'll take the REA job if Eisenhower insists. He told this correspondent recently that he felt a "real sense of responsibility to this administration."

A big 205-pound, six-footer with personality to match his size, Nelsen operates a 280-acre diversified farm in his home state. Wickard, wartime Agriculture Secretary before he became head of REA, already has resigned, and is returning to his Indiana farm.

Like to meet

A PRETTY GIRL?

When you come to the Texas ginners' convention in Dallas on April 6-7-8, drop by The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press booth in the exhibits building and say hello to the young lady who will be there to greet you. (If your wife's along, come to our booth anyway . . . this girl has tact as well as charm.)

She'll be glad to take your order for a subscription, some cotton gin supplies for your office or gin yard, and she'll even talk advertising with you if you're interested – in advertising, that is.

We'd give you her name and address now, but her fan mail is already heavy . . . and we don't want to add to the confusion. Just head for booth Number 85 right after you register on Monday, April 6!

Tractors Need Ample Air

Tractors need plenty of clean air, says W. L. Ulich, Texas Extension agricultural engineer, who recommends that air cleaners on tractors be serviced after 10 hours of operation. Ulich points out that, in burning five gallons of fuel, a tractor uses as much air as would be contained in a silo 15 feet in diameter and 30 feet high.

New Engine Is Introduced By Stewart & Stevenson

Stewart & Stevenson Services, in cooperation with the Chrysler Corporation Industrial Engine Division, has introduced a new Chrysler Quad, which is a heavy-duty gas/butane power unit consisting of four banks of cylinders driving a common power take-off shaft. The announcement was made by Joe Manning, vice-president and general manager of Stewart & Stevenson.

The new engine makes possible the maximum in flexibility, fuel economy, and dependability regardless of load factors, Manning said. The arrangement of the engine permits operation as a single 500 maximum horsepower power unit or, if desirable, where fractional loads are encountered, one or more of the four banks of eight cylinders each may be clutched-out by merely disengaging a friction clutch.

This is the first time that so much usable horsepower has been offered in an oilfield type, heavy-duty power unit, it was said. The new Stewart & Stevenson quad unit utilizes current production, standard industrial Chrysler V-8 basic engines giving a maximum horsepower up to 500 and continuous horsepower up to 400.

The multiple cylinder, short stroke principle of the Chrysler Industrial V-8 engine permits operation at high rotative speeds with very slow piston or frictional speeds, assuring longer piston, ring and bearing life. When major repairs are required, the banks of cylinders may be exchanged for brand new units under Stewart & Stevenson's low cost engine exchange plan. The banks of cylinders may be replaced one at a time without shutting down the complete power unit, eliminating costly "down time" usually associated with a major engine overhaul.

"Unlike other single gas engines of comparable horsepower, the fuel economy of the Chrysler Quad can be just as good at a low load factor as at full load, making it more efficient than any other spark ignition, 500 horsepower engine capable of burning either natural gas or butane fuel without compression ratio charge," Manning said.

Publish Proceedings of 1952 Cotton Congress

Proceedings of the Thirteenth American Cotton Congress, formerly the Cotton Research Congress, have been published by the Cotton Research Committee of Texas. Copies may be obtained from the Director, Cotton Research Committee of Texas, Box 4190, Tech Station, Lubbock, Texas. The publication contains addresses and panel discussions at the 1952 Congress, held June 19-21 at Houston.

Plans for the 1953 Congress are now beng made under the leadership of Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. The meeting will be held in Lubbock, June 25-27. Congress committees will meet in Lubbock April 19-21 to make final arrangements for the program, exhibits and tours at the event, which is being held for the first time on the South Plains, one of the nation's leading cotton growing regions.

No Miracle Fibers, Says Textile Man

Synthetic textile fibers are no more miraculous than a new metal alloy or a powerful gasoline, and the term "miracle fibers" should be banned from advertising of new synthetics, Carl A. Setterstron, sales manager, textile fibers division, Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company, believes. He says that each of these products of chemical research has it limitations and must be improved or face obsolescence within 10 years.

Insect, Disease Data Given In Clemson Publication

"Insect and Plant Disease Handbook, South Carolina," Bulletin No. 114, published December 1952, contains descriptions and recommended control measures for all insects and plant diseases in that state.

Published by Clemson Agricultural College in cooperation with USDA, the 138-page bulletin contains discussions of insecticides and miticides, fungicides and their uses, soil fumigants and chemical toxicity and residues on crops. In addition, insects and diseases of field crops, pastures, garden and truck crops, sweet potatoes, fruits, oramental shrubs and plants, turfs, forest and shade trees and pecans as well as household insects, stored products insects and animal pests are discussed.

KNOW YOUR PLANTING SEED

sell

MISSISSIPPI CERTIFIED

Mississippi Certified — Mississippi Seed Improvement Association (A.A.L.) — State College

Constant supervision, strict regulations, and rigid inspections in every phase of production — planting, growing, harvesting, cleaning, bagging and labeling — Insure Varietal Purity and Superior Quality.

COTTON
HYBRID CORN
O. P. CORN
SOYBEANS
WHEAT • OATS
CLOVERS
RICE
FESCUE
WATERMELONS
TABLE PEAS
SWEET SORGHUM
LESPEDEZA
W. W. PEAS

Seed Association new office and laboratory building on Mississippi State College campus.

One-variety farms, one-variety gins, ample supply of foundation seed and strict regulations make Mississippi Certified cotton seed top quality.

Hybrid seed corn and open-pollinated seed corn must pass rigid inspections if it is Mississippi Certified.

For name and address of growers, write

MISSISSIPPI SEED IMPROVEMENT ASSN. (A.A.L.) STATE COLLEGE, MISS.

• El Paso Valley Crop Value Sets Record

"FARMING and Ranching Along the T&P," publication of the Texas and Pacific Railway, points out that the El Paso Valley last year "produced crops in its three counties that were valued in excess of $59 million. That made the productive value of each acre in the Valley worth $371 . . . top production in both size and value in the history of this section."

It pointed out how, under the direction of an El Paso Valley County Agent, a farmer produced 75 bales of cotton on 43 acres by following the "skiprow-legume" method of building up soil fertility without reducing cotton yield.

In 1951 this farmer had 64 acres in solid cotton which produced 46 bales. Last year—in a test of the "skiprow-legume" method—he had the same 64 acres planted to two rows of cotton and one row of legume. This gave him 43 acres in cotton on which he produced the 75 bales.

Commenting on the test, the T&P publication said the grower "saved labor cost of chopping on a third of his acreage; there was less infestation of insects evidently due to the fact that more air and sunlight reached the cotton; and there seemed to be less boll rot and deterioration at stalk bottom. Too, by planting a row of legumes, ground machines can be used for dusting which can be a saving in itself."

• World bread grain production in 1952-53 may be the largest on record, USDA reports.

Alamo Iron Works Has Profit Sharing Plan

Melrose Holmgreen, president of Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, Texas, announced this week the establishment of a Profit Sharing Trust, in which permanent employees will share a portion of the company's operating profit.

The benefits of the plan become available in case of death, disability, or old age retirement, and are in direct proportion to each eligible employee's service to the company, measured by years of past service and total compensation, within the stated limits of the plan.

Holmgreen said employees make no contributions to the trust, as all contributions will be made by Alamo Iron Works, under a fixed formula approved by the U.S. Treasury Department.

Under the plan, the employees who are between the ages of 30 and 65, and who had five years of continuous service on Dec. 1, 1952, will participate. Those who were not eligible on that date can join later, as new eligible participants will be enrolled each Dec. 1.

Florida Farm Land Prices Level Off or Decline

As a result of recent decreases in cattle prices and considerable expansion of citrus acreage, farm land prices in Florida in recent months have leveled off or may have declined slightly, according to Dr. Henry Hamilton, Florida Experiment Station, Gainesville.

Farm real estate values rose 42 percent from 1948 to 1952 in Florida, he said.

Far West Meet to Feature Insects, Defoliation

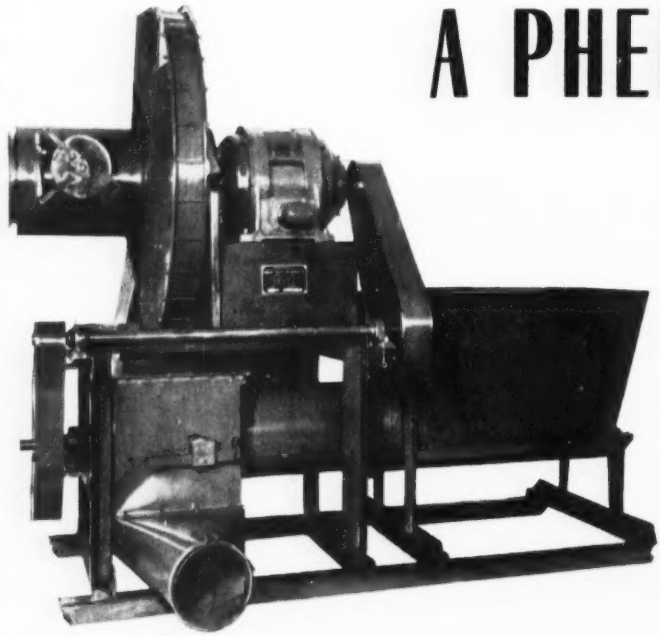
Ways to reduce inroads by pests on cotton production in the Far West will be discussed in detail at Phoenix, Ariz., April 8-9 at the Western Cotton Insect Control and Defoliation Conference. Dollar value of cotton destroyed by pests in the Far West has increased nearly 400 percent since 1948, according to the National Cotton Council.

The meeting, to be held at the Westward Hotel, is sponsored by the Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers Association and the National Cotton Council. Local host is the Arizona Cotton Growers Association.

New Peanut Variety Useful As Early Hog Feed

A new peanut recently released by the Florida Experiment Station should be particularly useful to hog raisers, according to Dr. W. A. Carver. Named the Early Runner, the new variety can be used for hog pasture about three weeks earlier than other peanuts. It also has high quality for use as an edible peanut and for oil, but probably it is no better than its sister variety, Dixie Runner, in these respects.

■ **J. VAN ROGERS, Jr., Southwest Potash Corporation, Little Rock, and former field representative of the NCPA Educational Service, visited The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press staff recently.**



A PHELPS FITS IN

Good FOR STORING SEEDS

Better FOR LOADING

Best FOR COOLING SEEDS

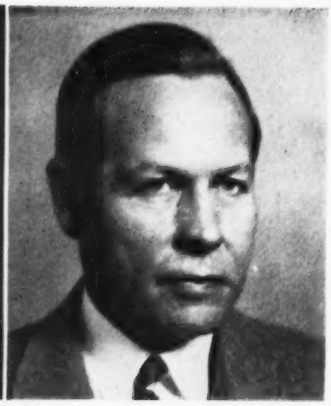
A Phelps Seed Blower will be the most versatile equipment in your entire mill. Portable . . . it's quickly set up for any storing or box car loading task . . . or can be switched over to high vacuum seed cooling. Made in a variety of sizes and capacities to meet the particular needs of your operation. Write for complete details.

Hubert Phelps
MACHINERY COMPANY
1700 EAST NINTH ST — PHONE 2-1314 — LITTLE ROCK, ARK

SOLD EVERYWHERE BY QUALITY SEEDSMEN

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI

TRUE D. MORSE
Undersecretary



J. EARL COKE
Assistant Secretary

EZRA TAFT BENSON

JOHN H. DAVIS
CCC President

HOWARD H. GORDON
PMA Administrator

Benson + Co.

■ THE NEW Agriculture Secretary and his "top hands" believe in fewer ties with Washington and fewer favors from it.

By JAY RICHTER
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press
Washington Bureau

TO THE EXTENT that men—instead of events—rule history, you can count on this one thing from your new hired hands now running the Agriculture Department: they will move the country toward a more self-reliant agriculture.

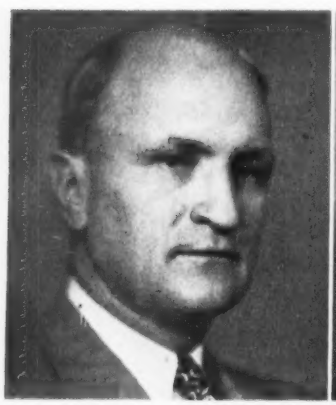
If they have their way, the U.S. farming community, including processors and middlemen as well as producers, will have fewer ties with Washington, and fewer favors from it. This is clear not only from the statements of Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, but from the views and records of the men he has picked to surround him.

As you study USDA's top dozen new "hands," these conclusions emerge:

(1) Most of them have been associated with the **business** of moving farm commodities to the customer. You can look for them to stress marketing via nongovernment channels as an answer to

D. K. BROADHEAD
Executive Assistant

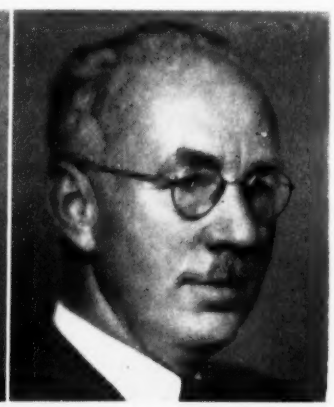
KARL D. LOOS
Department Solicitor



RICHARD D. ALPIN
Chief, Administrative Offices

DONALD PAARLBERG
Special Assistant

WHITNEY GILLILLAND
Assistant to Secretary



C. M. FERGUSON
Director of Extension

farmers' surplus problems and complaints of "government interference."

(2) They are "states righters" who believe state and local governments should do many of the farm jobs now done by the federal government.

(3) Their experience inside of federal government is limited. This can be both good and bad. They are likely to bring a fresh viewpoint to federal farm problems, but also to blunder in early encounters with Congress.

(4) Geographically, the country's major farm areas appear to be equitably represented. Two of the top hands are from the South, 4 from the Midwest, 3 from the West, 1 from New England, 1 from the border state of Missouri, one from Washington, D. C.

Actually, it can argued that the West has a slight edge in influence. Two of the "Big Four" are from that part of the country. They are:

BENSON, the big boss, born in Idaho, brought in Utah. He gets $22,500 annually from taxpayers, and perquisites of a cabinet post, such as car with chauffeur and a prominent place in diplomatic receptions.

His predecessor, Charles Brannan, was last reported deep in Florida, licking his wounds, and probably taking understandable comfort in reading about the new Secretary's troubles. Brannan, a lawyer, may open an office in Washington as well as his home town of Denver. One of his likely clients is the left-of-center Farmers Union, headed by argumentative Jim Patton.

Another Westerner is J. EARL COKE, Assistant Secretary, and the department's No. 3 man, a Californian. Coke left his job as state Extension director to come to Washington. His salary is $15,000. A slim, well-preserved man of 52, Coke replaces a Southerner, Knox T. Hutchinson of Tennessee. Hutchinson is reported back on his farm, seeing that things grow with profit.

TRUE D. MORSE, Undersecretary, a man from Missouri, gets $17,500 and a large number of headaches that go with the No. 2 job at USDA. He replaces Clarence J. McCormick, a man strong for high and wide federal subsidies who has reportedly returned to his Indiana farm.

An economist and once a Democrat, Morse decided long ago he could not "live with" the economic theories of the party now out of power. Former head of a firm specializing in appraisals and management surveys of farms, including many in the South, Morse says:

"Economic forces are the dominating influence in farm prices and farm policies to a far greater extent than any governmental program."

There could be argument about the fourth most important man at USDA today, but our nomination is JOHN H. DAVIS, born in Missouri, but a Midwesterner by adoption. President of Commodity Credit Corporation, he is the department's price boss, with great influence in determining how federal subsidies are handled. The government pays him $14,800 annually.

Davis was planning an important USDA policy speech for delivery in Houston on March 20, as this was written. The Benson team is hopeful the Davis talk will establish a more positive department position on the controversial price support question.

Davis was to emphasize the idea that Benson's stand against "handouts" does not mean farmers are to be worse off under Republican rule. The department, he was to say, is after BETTER programs than the present ones, from the standpoint of farm income as well as freedom. Davis was also to make clear that USDA has no intention of giving up supports farmers now have until something just as good has been found.

Davis, like Benson, was once Washington chief of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. He left a high-paying job as manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation to take his post with USDA.

One of the two Southerners among USDA's top 12 is a man who reports to Davis, but gets a slightly higher salary due to the arbitrary workings of government pay scales. He is HOWARD H. GORDON, $15,000-per-year boss of the PMA.

Born in North Carolina, Gordon in recent years has lived in Richmond, Va., where he was assistant general manager of Southern States Cooperative, a big marketing and purchasing outfit. Gordon is making a good record in Washington.

Among other things, he is a good listener and therefore naturally stands out in the capital city. As conductor of many USDA-industry meetings with commodity groups, Gordon is in the middle of the search for new ways of keeping the farm economy in balance that will save tax dollars.

Gordon replaces Gus Geissler, erstwhile PMA head who also presided over affairs of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Geissler, a North Dakota farm boy, is going to work in Washington for the Farmers Union.

ROMEO E. SHORT of Arkansas, the second Southerner in the USDA high command, is to be paid approximately $14,000 for his troubles as boss of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. Establishment of this new foreign service to succeed the former Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations is described by Benson as an effort to put "greater emphasis upon development of foreign markets."

With foreign markets for cotton, tobacco, wheat, and other crops tightening up, Short's assignment will be one of special importance to the welfare of Southern agriculture. He is expected to bring patience and humor to a job that takes a lot of both.

A man of some wit, Short replied the other day after someone asked "Wherefore art thou called Romeo?" that he had often wanted to ask his mother about that, but "didn't dare."

Cotton, livestock, and rice are the main crops on the Short family farm at Brinkley, Ark. He left his job as vice-president of the Farm Bureau to come with the department.

As this was written, Short had not yet undertaken his new duties. His early service for the Benson team has been as head of department credit activities. Southerner Short is to replace Montana's John J. Haggerty as chief of USDA foreign affairs.

Others of the top dozen at USDA are:

D. K. BROADHEAD, Executive Assistant to Benson, gets paid $12,000, is a Californian with broad experience in marketing and business. He replaces Wesley McCune, able young trouble-shooter for Brannan, who now works for the Democratic National Committee in Washington.

CARL D. LOOS, Solicitor, at $14,800 per annum, officiates over USDA legal affairs. Loos, a lawyer in Washington and Chicago for some 35 years, specialized in legal assistance to farm marketing groups. He replaces W. Carroll Hunter, retired.

RICHARD D. APLIN gets $11,300 as Chief of Administrative Offices, including Information, Personnel, Library, and "housekeeping" functions such as USDA plant and budget. He is from Massachusetts, where he was a federal milk marketing administrator. In the Brannan regime there was no post comparable with that held by Aplin.

DONALD PAARLBERG, from Purde University in Indiana, receives $12,000 as Benson's top economic counsellor. Paarlberg replaces Louis Bean, who spent his spare time as Brannan's assistant in forecasting election trends.

Bean recently made news by protesting his ouster with the result that he was kicked downstairs instead of out. He also made news in '48 with election graphs indicating a Dewey defeat.

WHITNEY GILLILLAND, attorney from Iowa, receives $13,000 as Assistant to the Secretary "responsible for relations with state commissioners, secretaries and directors of agriculture." It is a job that reflects the new administration's determination to give the states more say-so in federal programs. There was no job comparable with it in the Truman-Brannan days.

C. M. FERGUSON, Ohio, heads USDA's Extension Service at an annual salary of $13,000. Because of the state and local importance of Extension work, Ferguson's job is expected to take on additional importance under the new Administration.

Ferguson, who directed Extension in his home state, is convinced that federal Extension exists mainly to serve the states. It hasn't been advertised, but already he has appointed a committee of state Extension directors to tell him what services from Washington would be most helpful. After state wishes and needs are clear, he plans to rearrange

Represents Bauer Bros. Co.

WILLIAM C. CANTRELL, Fort Worth, whose appointment as Southwestern Representative for The Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, Ohio, was announced in the March 14 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, is shown above. He succeeds his father, Charles C. Cantrell, who is retiring after 17 years with the firm.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

We are happy to tell the ginning industry that we have taken over the manufacture of the Moss Lint Cleaner.

If you are considering a Lint Cleaner for your gin, please communicate with one of the representatives listed, or contact us direct.

BEN HARPOLE
Blytheville, Ark.

SAM IRVINE
Memphis, Tenn.

A. H. MAREK
Waco, Texas

W. V. GINN
Lubbock, Texas

REMEMBER:

Lint Cleaning the Moss Way
Doesn't Cost—It Pays
YOU—and THE FARMER

MOSS—GORDIN LINT CLEANER COMPANY

3116 Main St.
DALLAS, TEXAS

Box 631
AMITE, LA.

Box 216
ROARING SPRINGS, TEXAS

USDA Extension staff and functions (1) to provide states the services they want, and (2) to do the job efficiently at minimum cost.

The new Extension boss replaces M. L. Wilson, who is still with the department as a consultant, specializing in work directed at establishing Extension systems in foreign countries.

Although there is a new first team at USDA, changes have been few in the important secondary jobs. A case in point of particular interest to the South is GEORGE L. PRICHARD, who has remained as head of the Fats and Oils branch, PMA, at $11,800 per year.

Another job of special significance to the cotton industry is held by F. MARION (DUSTY) RHODES. Rhodes is an old hand in the department, but new to his post as head of the Cotton Branch, PMA, at $11,800 per year. He is reportedly doing an aggressive, able job as successor to Clovis D. Walker.

Changes among lieutenants of the big brass at USDA will be difficult. Most of the jobs are protected by Civil Service, requiring new legislation or voluntary resignation for removal.

Political changes bring few if any changes in USDA research offices, but there have been a couple of recent appointments of importance to the South. New Research Director of Field Crops at Beltsville, Md., is MARTIN G. WEISS, replacing W. M. Myers, now retired. Weiss, who is paid between $10,800 and $11,800 yearly, will have broad responsibility in research work on cotton and tobacco, among other crops, and in weed studies.

An old friend of the cotton industry, K. P. EWING, has been named to head USDA's Division of Insects Affecting Cotton, at a salary ranging from $8,360 to $9,360. Ewing, who was USDA entomologist at Waco, Texas, for many years, succeeds R. W. Harned who is remaining with the department as consultant and assistant in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

It is clear that the goal of Benson & Co. is a more self-reliant U.S. agriculture. Whether the goal is achieved is to depend in large measure on Congress. Persuading Congress is likely to be no easier than under the last Administration.

Agriculture committees on Capitol Hill have in the past legislated on a bipartisan basis. The chairmen have changed, but sentiment of the committees is about the same. New chairmen are REPRESENTATIVE CLIFFORD RAGSDALE HOPE, of Kansas, and SENATOR GEORGE AIKEN of Vermont, each paid $12,500 annually, with a personal expense allowance of $2,500, plus appropriations for office staff and expenses, and certain perquisties. In the case of Aiken and other senators, this includes free haircuts!

Hope and Aiken replace Representative Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina and Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana.

Benson and Sturgis to Talk To Delta Council May 21

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and Major General Samuel D. Sturgis, chief of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, will address the Delta Council annual assembly May 21 at Cleveland, Miss.

Confirmation of Benson's acceptance of the invitation to address the group was announced recently in Washington, D. C., by Senator James O. Eastland, Miss., and J. R. Flautt, Delta Council president, announced on March 21 that Sturgis would speak.

Sturgis supervised World War II military construction in the Mid-South. He gained flood control experience as district engineer at Huntington, West Va., 1937-39, and as Vicksburg district engineer from 1940 to 1942. The major general has served as commanding general of the communication zone, European Command, and he served in the South Pacific and took part in the New Guinea and Leyte campaigns.

It is expected that Senator V. Watkins, Utah, and Senator George D. Aiken, Vermont, chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture and forestry, will accompany Benson to Mississippi.

Former Secretaries who have spoken at Council meetings are Henry Wallace, Clinton P. Anderson and Charles F. Brannan.

Report of Cotton Ginned 1952, 1951 and 1950 Crops

State	Cotton ginned, running bales (exclusive of linters)		
	1952	1951	1950
United States	*14,949,107	15,071,552	9,907,918
Alabama	897,240	912,926	578,800
Arizona	931,048	799,178	468,746
Arkansas	1,343,150	1,244,953	1,074,023
California	1,822,086	1,764,325	981,225
Florida	16,777	18,236	8,087
Georgia	732,079	921,716	489,966
Illinois	851	980	1,300
Kentucky	5,061	4,656	4,380
Louisiana	738,633	749,226	421,763
Mississippi	1,860,304	1,588,874	1,305,103
Missouri	394,182	321,681	264,599
New Mexico	311,189	265,205	176,449
N. Carolina	583,809	560,126	191,993
Oklahoma	259,242	457,186	239,690
S. Carolina	670,997	871,644	412,920
Tennessee	621,031	525,383	404,411
Texas	3,741,185	4,053,196	2,880,601
Virginia	20,243	12,061	3,862

*Includes 176,356 bales of the crop of 1952 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1951-52, compared with 223,566 and 283,243 bales of the crops of 1951 and 1950.

The statistics in this report for 1952 are subject to revision. Included in the total for 1952 are 9,566 bales which ginners estimated would be turned out after the March canvass compared with 6,114 for 1951; American-Egyptian bales 93,488 for 1952; 46,049 for 1951; and 62,235 for 1950.

The average gross weight of the bale for the crop, excluding linters, is 506.2 pounds for 1952; 502.4 for 1951; and 505.2 for 1950. The number of ginneries operated for the crop of 1952 is 7,363 compared with 7,650 for 1951 and 7,570 for 1950.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports, and Exports—United States

Cotton consumed during the month of February 1953 amounted to 765,778 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Feb. 28 was 1,861,629 bales, and in public storages and at compresses, 6,940,360 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 20,277,000. The imports of cotton for January 1953 were 25,322 bales and exports were 291,829 bales.

H. Hill White Dies at Columbia March 18

H. Hill White, Columbia, S. C., died March 18 at his home. A senior member of the Hill White Company, food brokers, he represented the Carolina Bagging Company and had many friends in the oil mill industry.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Eula Benton White; one son, H. H. White, Jr.; his mother, Mrs. A. W. White, Hartsville; one sister, Miss Lucille White, Hartsville and a brother, David L. White, Hartsville.

• Council to Help with European Promotion

REPRESENTATIVES of the National Cotton Council will meet with cotton textile leaders in Europe during April and May to lay plans for cotton promotion programs designed to increase cotton consumption in West European areas, Harold A. Young, council president, announced in Memphis on March 27.

Young said that Ed Lipscomb, council sales promotion director, and Richard T. Alexander, sales promotion staff member, will confer with representatives from England, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and West Germany. A meeting with Italian cotton leaders is still tentative.

"The European conferences are the outgrowth of the International Cotton Textile Conference at Buxton, England, last September, when Lipscomb presented the council's sales promotion program before cotton textile leaders from all over the world," Young said. "Since the Buxton meeting, a central cotton textile promotion committee has been formed in Western Europe. This group has requested that the council assist the individual member countries in making plans for their promotion activity and in adapting phases of the council's program to their local needs."

The council sales promotion officials will meet first with representatives of the British Cotton Board in London on April 9-11. Lipscomb and Alexander will confer again with British representatives in May.

The initial meeting on the Continent will take place in Paris April 13-14 under sponsorship of the Commission Internationale Provisoire d'Etudes Pour le Coton. Though plans for cotton promotion in France will be discussed during the sessions, representatives from other countries will attend to arrange for individual conferences in their nations.

• 125 Attend Peoria Soybean Meeting

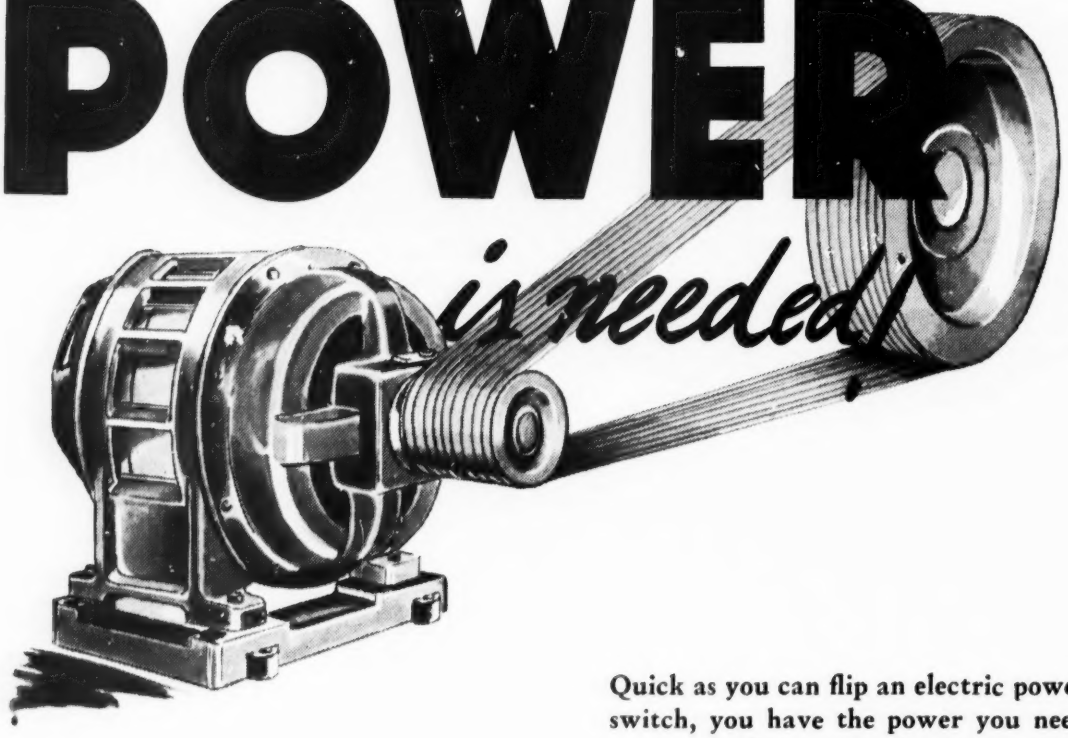
SOYBEAN production and processing problems were discussed by approximately 125 representatives of the soybean industry March 18-19 at the Joint Tri-State Soybean Conference in Peoria, Ill. R. G. Houghtlin, Chicago, president, National Soybean Processors Association, presided at the dinner session March 18 which opened the meeting, and Dean Harry J. Reed, Purdue University, was the speaker.

Tours of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, panel discussions and addresses by industry and research leaders were featured on the conference program.

Joe Downs in Business for Self; Was with Gullett

Joe H. Downs, for several years manager of the Memphis office of Gullett Gin Company, has gone into business for himself with offices at 918 Commerce Title Building in Memphis. Downs, who has a host of friends among ginners in the Midsouth area, does machinery appraisal and handles steel buildings and C & D refuse burners. Joe's phone number is 5-0729 and his mailing address P. O. Box 185. We join his many friends in extending all good wishes for success in his new undertaking.

When POWER *is needed!*



★ *LOW INITIAL COST*

★ *SIMPLE INSTALLATION*

★ *EASY TO KEEP CLEAN*

★ *LOW POWER COST*

★ *LOW MAINTENANCE COST*

★ *DEPENDABLE, LONG-LIFE*

Quick as you can flip an electric power switch, you have the power you need . . . instantly, positively. Economical electric power eliminates time-consuming make-ready or waiting for build-up power . . . nothing could be quicker, simpler or more efficient!

Members of the cotton ginning industry and owners of other businesses in the 52-county area of Texas served by TP&L are invited to discuss the use of electric power with TP&L engineers. They will be glad to explain the many advantages of electric power and advise you regarding its application to your particular business.

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

Texas Ginners

(Continued from Page 14)

subjects of interest to ginners. There also will be on display two miniature gins, 14 bales of "problem" cotton, a new light to trap pink bollworm moths, cottonseed quality testing machines, fiber testing machines and other unusual displays.

The exhibit on production, harvesting and handling has been prepared under the supervision of Fred C. Elliott, Texas Extension Service cotton work specialist, and Bush.

L. F. Curl and F. I. Jeffrey, San Antonio, have been leaders in the USDA pink bollworm control group preparing the display on this subject.

The ginning recommendations exhibit was prepared under the direction of Charles M. Merkel and Vernon P. Moore, U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.

John L. McCollum and Harrison Churchill, USDA Cotton Branch, Dallas, were in charge of arrangements for the cotton marketing exhibit.

A subject of much importance to ginners will be presented in the exhibit on cotton fire prevention and control prepared by A. Sidney Briggs and Carl Tigertt, Dallas, Fire Prevention and Engineering Bureau of Texas.

Southwestern Compress and Warehouse Association, through a committee composed of A. H. Wilson, Dallas, O. A. Reese, Fort Worth, F. C. Brooks, Dallas, and W. B. Dossett, Waco, arranged the exhibit on compressing, warehousing and packaging.

Cottonseed quality information will be presented in an exhibit arranged under the direction of R. T. Doughtie, Jr., Memphis, Tenn., USDA Cotton Branch.

The Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, through James A. Kime, will have an exhibit showing fiber structures, fiber damage and a new loom device.

Fiber quality, testing and spinning will be exhibited in a display arranged by Joel Hembree, Austin, and K. Lance Turner, Lubbock, of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas.

The educational exhibits will be closed during the business sessions of the convention, but will be open at all other times each day. Each exhibit will have an attendant qualified to answer ginners' questions and to supply authentic information.

• **Entertainment for Everyone**—The traditional hosts for this convention, the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., have arranged for an elaborate, fast-moving variety show that will be the climax of the meeting and should be enjoyed by everyone attending. "King Cotton's Show of Shows" will be presented in the State Fair Auditorium, starting promptly at 8 p. m., Wednesday, April 8.

One of the many outstanding acts in the show will be Billy Romano, known as "Mr. Balloons," who has been featured in the Ed Sullivan and Kate Smith television shows and has appeared at the Palace Theater in New York and the Chicago Theater. Using ordinary balloons, Romano makes hats, animals, airplanes and other novel figures.

Also on the show, which will be produced by Joan Frank Productions, is the European act, The Adamsons, which recently arrived from Europe. This features acrobatics on top of an 18-foot pole held by the male partner in the act.

• **Dancing Monday Night** — An earlier entertainment feature will be the dance starting at 8 p. m., Monday, April 6, in the Baker Hotel's Crystal Ballroom. This dance is being given again this year, by request, as it proved to be one of the popular features of the 1952 convention.

Ginners and their families will dance to the music of Roland Drayer and his orchestra. Admission will be by complimentary tickets obtained at the Convention Registration desk.

• **Cotton Fashion Show** — Volk Bros. Company will present one of the major entertainment features of the convention, an elaborate cotton style show on Tuesday afternoon, April 7. The theme of the fashion show will be "Cotton Is Fashion's First Lady—Heading the Social Parade from Sun-Up to Moon-Down."

Harold Volk, president of the widely known Dallas firm, says that this will be one of the most interesting and elaborate cotton style shows that has even been presented in Dallas.

• **Other Entertainment Plans**—Also on Tuesday, at 7 a. m., will be "Ginners' Day with the Early Birds," a live broadcast from Station WFAA, Dallas. There also will be entertainment in the convention hall preceding each business session, and awarding of prizes donated by Dallas business concerns at each session.

• **Open House at Everts**—An open house for the ladies will be held at 9:45 Tuesday morning at Arthur A. Everts Co., jewelists.

• **Tuesday Night Open**—In order to give machinery and supply firm representatives an opportunity to have the evening with their friends and customers among the ginners attending the convention, no official entertainment is planned for Tuesday night.

• **Machinery and Supply Group Hosts**—Hosts to Texas ginners again in 1953, as for many years, are members of the non-profit organization composed of those who exhibit and who contribute to the entertainment fund—the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc. The sole function of this organization, whose officers and executive committee serve without compensation, is to act as hosts to those attending this annual convention. Officers are: R. Haughton, president; D. D. Day, vice-president, A. G. Falk, secretary; and L. A. Mindrup, treasurer.

The executive committee consists of: E. J. Pflanz, vice-president, Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co.; U. H. Ohrman, assistant industrial manager, Texas Power & Light Co.; W. W. Henslee, manager, R. B. George Equipment Company; Mindrup, president, The Stacy Co.; Falk, assistant district manager, Magnolia Petroleum Co.; Day, vice-president, The Murray Co. of Texas; and Haughton, publisher, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

• **Cafeteria**—For the convenience of ginners and their families at the convention, a cafeteria will be operated in the Science Building under the personal direction of Lee Bedford, owner of the Casa Linda Catering Service, Dallas. Bedford says that those patronizing the cafeteria will have their choice of numerous dishes of well prepared foods.

• **Snack Bar**—A snack bar at the south end of the Agriculture Building will be operated by the same firm. It will offer sandwiches, cold drinks, other beverages, candy and smokes throughout each of the three days of the convention.

Meal Listed in Rations

Cottonseed meal is listed as the protein concentrate in suggested rations for fattening calves in a new circular, "Your 4-H Beef Calf," published by New Mexico Extension Service. The publication recommends the use of home-grown feeds whenever possible, saying they will produce the greatest profit.

That's been our exclusive business—building equipment to handle gas and air—for almost a century. Because users know they can depend upon R-C Rotary Positive Blowers, they've become practically "standard" for pneumatic conveying machinery. Their wide range of sizes permits close matching to required velocity, pressure and volume. You'll get better, more economical pneumatic conveying when you consult the "specialists" about blowers. Ask for details in Bulletin 21-B-37.

ROOTS-CONNERSVILLE
Exclusive Specialists in Handling Gas and Air

ROOTS-CONNERSVILLE BLOWER
A DIVISION OF DRESSER INDUSTRIES, INC.
536 Carolina Ave. · Connersville, Indiana

Research Horizons

(Continued from Page 18)

improve cotton quality and reduce the costs of production.

As you know, breeders have greatly improved the medium staple "bread and butter" cottons in recent years. But we know that if we're going to continue improving them, we've got to find new characteristics which present commercial strains don't provide. We've made a start. Primitive cottons brought in from Guatemala and Mexico form the nucleus of new breeding stock. In 5 or 10 years we may expect even greater fiber strength.

Hybrid cottons offer possibilities, but use of hybrids in the sense that they are used in corn production is difficult in cotton. One problem will illustrate. The rate of increase from a bushel of hybrid seed corn is about 250 to 1. For cotton at present it ranges from about 10 to 1 to a maximum of 60 to 1, depending on seeding rate and production.

Breeders are doing basic research to find the answers so we can utilize hybrid vigor in cotton. If they succeed, a new era can very well open.

But success would not diminish the need for research. It might even enlarge it. An example recently came to my attention. In developing a new strain of Acala cotton, workers at Shafter, Calif., found that it can be ginned about 38 percent faster than Acala 4-42, the strain it might in time supersede. That raises questions. Can gins maintain a satisfactory seed roll when ginning it? Can present driers and cleaners operate fast enough? Our scientists think they should find out, and that means additional research before we can fully capitalize on the advantage of the new strain. And there may be other problems. The chain reaction may travel into the mills.

We need to make greater progress in developing disease resistance. As yet no variety is fully resistant to verticillium wilt, although some tolerance has been established. The most recent is a tolerant strain of Acala 4-42.

Bacterial blight is another trouble maker. We have resistance in several experimental strains. We now are trying to establish it for commercial use. This one development could reduce losses ranging up to 18 percent in productivity.

Seedling diseases are a special category. Most farmers now use treated seed but soil-borne diseases still strike a young plant. When a stand is lost, time and labor are lost and costs go up. If seedling diseases could be controlled, benefits would be great enough to finance all cotton research.

We need new money-saving practices in fighting pests. One might be to apply several protectants in one trip over the field—fumigants for nematodes, fungicides for other organisms, chemicals for weed control, and possibly systemic insecticides.

Spray rigs recently put to use in Mississippi are a step in this direction. With a simple attachment on a tractor cultivator, the farmer can apply insecticides as he cultivates. He gets a two for one return on his power and labor.

Certainly better insect control will make production more efficient. The pink bollworm, recently bursting out of its beachhead on the Texas Gulf Coast, has created a virtual emergency over a large area. Boll weevils and other pests are still with us. The supercrop of boll weevils in 1950 reduced yields by an estimated 22 percent.

We are using enormous quantities of insecticides, but that isn't the whole answer. Insecticides only supplement good cultural practices. Early fall cleanup before frost where the boll weevil or pink bollworm occur, seed treatment, early planting, fertilization, use of proper cotton varieties, proper land use, and cultivation are all important.

Our insect research is three-pronged. One deals with cultural methods, another with insecticides, and the third with fundamental information about insects themselves.

Work on the pink bollworm follows this pattern. One cultural study shows how important it is to cut stalks early so high soil temperatures can kill the pests. Tests show that when soil temperature rises appreciably after the stalks are shredded, nearly all pink bollworms die. At lower temperatures, many survive.

In testing insecticides we are learning the advantages of late, mid-season, and early application. We also have found a dozen systemic insecticides that give good results in the laboratory. If a chemical absorbed by the cotton plant can kill these pests when they feed, much extra spraying and dusting could be saved. But we still have a lot to learn before farmers can use these chemicals profitably.

Basic studies are giving new information on the life and habits of the pink bollworm. Scientists in Texas are trying to pin down its food requirements. Once these are known, we will have a better chance of achieving control. We may even be able to breed cotton that will resist their attack.

Improved, disease-resistant cotton varieties and better control of pests can do much to help reduce costs in production. Mechanization, of course, long has been the principal hope in this regard.

• **Mechanization Presents Questions** — For high speed planting with equipment moving over the field at five or six miles an hour, should cotton be planted in hills or drilled? What about the seeds? Should we de-lint them with acid or by mechanical means? Which will serve best? And what about the use and methods of applying fertilizer? Is granular, liquid, or gas fertilizer best adapted to mechanized operation?

Weed control is essential. How can we get best results from pre-emergence and post-emergence chemical weed killers? What about flame cultivation?

How can we control late grass that interferes with picking? What about defoliation? Can we make it a truly efficient operation? And can we develop economical pickers for small farms?

How does mechanization of cotton production fit into other enterprises on cotton farms?

I could ask many more questions, but these should be sufficient evidence of what we're up against. Nevertheless, we are making progress.

More efficient planting techniques are

Many Crushers Will See This May 8-12

WILSHIRE BOULEVARD is shown above as it crosses MacArthur Park, with downtown Los Angeles in the background. This is one of the many attractions that Los Angeles holds for members of the National Cottonseed Products Association who attend the association's first convention to be held in California. The dates are May 8-12 and the Ambassador Hotel is the convention headquarters. NCPA officials report that the convention's allotment of rooms at the Ambassador is nearing exhaustion; and recommend that reservations be made promptly by writing directly to the hotel, giving arrival and departure dates, the number and names of persons in the party and the type of accommodations desired. After rooms at the Ambassador are exhausted, requests will be referred to the Chapman Park Hotel, a highly desirable hotel directly across Wilshire Boulevard from the Ambassador.

making the old wasteful methods go by the board. Planting to a stand suited for mechanical harvesting is successful in several areas. Research must work out the kinks in others.

Timing of operations needs more study if use of machines and chemicals is to be fully effective. Badly-timed planting can mean seedling failure. Seedling failure may mean replanting 20 to 30 percent of the crop on some farms. Soil temperature may be a good guide as to the right time to plant. Cotton planted when temperature of the soil 8 inches deep at 8 o'clock in the morning was 58 degrees for three successive days resulted in a good stand in California. It may be found to work elsewhere.

I needn't remind you of past trouble with dinitro compounds as pre-emergence weed killers. Experience in the Southeast last year points out that we don't know too much about what effect temperature may have. But horizons are brightening. Last year's tests indicate that several new carbamate and urea derivatives give good weed control as pre-emergence sprays. Some gave good control for 30 to 90 days with little or no injury to the cotton.

Two of these new carbamates killed crabgrass, wild oats, rye grass, pigweed, and mustard by interfering with chlorophyll production. The weeds didn't develop green color. Instead, they turned white and died.

The new chemicals aren't ready for commercial use as yet, but the chemical industry is providing enough for additional field tests this summer.

Proper timing is also essential in defoliation. Ten years ago the defoliation problem seemed to be little more than how much or how little calcium cyanamide per acre was needed to do the job. Since then we've discovered it isn't quite that simple. Second growth causes trouble. Sometimes even a perfect job of defoliation, if badly timed, reduces yields. We need to learn more about when to apply, and when not to apply defoliants.

Furthermore, the basic mechanisms of defoliation and dessication are not well known. Fundamental research must clarify the biological processes that are involved. New chemicals are in use, but our greatest gains will come after we learn why as well as how they work.

So far I've discussed mechanization without mentioning machines. Industry is making good progress with machines. I merely want to say that the new brush-type cotton stripper harvester developed in cooperation with Oklahoma, with some modifications, seems to offer considerable promise.

These are only some of the opportunities for bettering the long-range position of cotton by making production more efficient and thereby reducing costs.

But research must go farther. Technological changes create many puzzles in farm management. Perhaps additional shifts in production patterns may come about. Farmers must be given a helping hand in adjusting themselves to such new conditions as may arise. This calls for assistance from scientists in other fields. The man performing a seemingly unrelated study on a fundamental problem can often make an important contribution. His finding may spark an entirely new approach to a difficulty that now baffles us. The animal husbandryman working with dairy cattle, the agronomist studying southern pastures, the soil scientist dealing with erosion, rotation and fertilizers—these, too, can help.

Progress in cotton farming depends, I believe, on research progress in many aspects of agriculture far removed from the cotton plant itself. For cotton, though prominent in the agriculture of 1 1/3 million farms, is not an isolated enterprise.

• **Ginning Research Important**—Nor is the cotton farmer's interest limited to the farm. You who do his ginning know that well, and have gone to great lengths to meet his needs. Since 1931 we have been able to help through the work at the Stoneville laboratory. The cooperation of ginners has been most helpful and the number of "government-type" devices in gins today shows that two-way cooperation pays off.

The load of stems, leaves, and other trash that started coming into gins with machine harvesting must have seemed mountainous. The flow-through lint cleaner is a good example of how cooperation helped to meet this situation. The new green boll trap is another example.

Gin stand research has produced many other improvements. One of the latest is a new-type cleaner for pepper trash. A public patent has just been obtained for it. On the way are devices to do a better job in removing sticks and stems, and control the feeding of seed cotton onto the rolls.

Ginning today is faster and more efficent than ever. But, to paraphrase an old saying, the scientist's work is never done. Moisture content of cotton during ginning is an example. The tower drier reduces moisture of seed cotton, which helps in cleaning, but then the ginner often must replace part of that moisture to do a good job of ginning. And still more is needed for proper pressing. So our research people rush from one problem to another. It's like a pup chasing his own tail.

Another big problem is to adapt new ginning equipment and techniques to various locations with different varieties of cotton and methods of harvesting. We need to put more research effort into this. We need also to find ways of removing grass effectively from mechanically harvested cotton; or better still, control the grass.

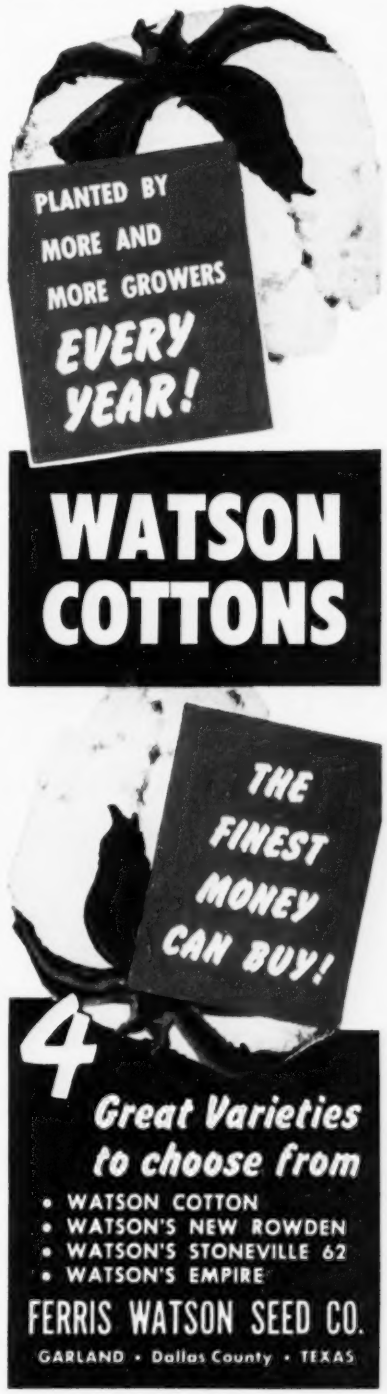
Such problems are big enough to merit concentrated attention in research; but we can't stop there. Obviously we must pay attention to the cotton market, which is composed of many small end-use markets ranging from machinery belts to the finest draperies and laces.

• **Siamese Twins**—Utilization and marketing are Siamese twins. If research is to widen the markets for cotton we must continue to improve our knowledge of the cotton fiber. It has been a preferred fiber because of a very simple reason. It can give the products made from it many desirable characteristics. No other fiber has such an all-round combination of properties. Cotton's tensile strength is roughly equivalent to structural steel. What's more, it becomes stronger when the cotton is wet, whereas most fibers lose strength as they absorb water.

Cotton can absorb great quantities of water and dry quickly. Yet it can be made water-repellent and water-proof. Especially useful in industry is its long flex life. It can be bent a greater number of times than most fibers.

One big advantage which we have only begun to exploit is that cotton can be modified chemically. Here is a great opportunity for expanding markets by widening utilization.

Cotton must be improved in properties that affect appearance if it is to maintain a strong position in the woman's apparel markets. Such things as draping, resiliency, crease resistance, and luster are important to fashion. Another factor is color. Cotton accepts fast dyes exceedingly well, but certain bright color effects desired by fashion are hard to obtain. Another weakness is the



lack of permanent stiffness. After crispness is lost, soiling is rapid.

At the Southern Regional Laboratory research is being done on these and other similar problems.

Included in this work is basic research to learn more about the fiber itself. Basic research can lead to many horizons. For example, it already has found a way to reduce the crystallinity of the fiber so that it can be made into fabrics with greater resistance to wrinkling.

Other research can help. With the electron miscroscope, scientists may be able to learn how soil particles are held by the cotton surface, and thus open the way to solving the problem of soiling.

A somewhat different approach has already produced one way to make cotton more soil-proof. It is the compound CMC, which can be added to rinse water after laundering. This compound is now coming into the markets for household use.

Another area of research deals with mechanical studies. One result is the new cotton bale opener and fluffer which is saving from 50 cents to $2 a bale for mills that use it. On that basis, if the seven million bales which graded strict low middling or lower in 1951 had been processed through the opener, yarn manufacturing costs probably would have been reduced by at least seven million dollars.

Research has upset some 150-year-old ideas about how to control neps—the small knots of tangled fibers that show up as imperfections in cotton fabrics. The new techniques make it possible to increase production without reducing quality. If all cotton mills used them, they could save about 25 million dollars a year.

Of wide interest is the special loom attachment that has been developed. It gives an extra dense weave that makes the fabric more water resistant. It also give ordinary faorics better appearance and more strength. A method has now been developed for applying it to twill-type weaves for upholstery and industrial goods.

A third phase of research at the Southern Laboratory deals with chemical processing. Partial acetylation has given cotton fabrics greater resistance to heat, rot, and acids. New finishing treatments increase flame resistance and water repellency. New information is being obtained on factors affecting luster. New treatments protect against weathering, and the life of tobacco shade cloth has been increased to three seasons instead of the normal one. Tobacco farmers could save two or three million dollars a year if they used only cloth treated by this new method.

These are some of the results of research which are helping cotton fiber by improving it and making it usable in new ways. The success achieved so far only emphasizes the need for more work along these lines.

• **Cottonseed Research**—So far I haven't discussed cottonseed and cottonseed products, but the same approach in research is needed. We must reduce costs, improve the product, and widen utilization.

We are trying to improve the processing. For example, pilot plant research is pointing to increased efficiency in extraction and higher quality oil and meal. In present investigations, emphasis is given to rolling and cooking meats for the new filtration-extraction process. This process leaves only about 1 percent oil in the cake, compared to 4 percent or higher in mechanical pressing. Engineering costs studies are now underway to find out how feasible this method might be for small commercial plants.

More efficient hydraulic pressing is on the way. Investigations show a net gain of 5 to 10 pounds of oil per ton of seed can be obtained by careful attention to cooking, keeping the presses warmer, and applying pressure at the proper rate.

We are trying to learn why changes occur in stored cottonseed. Enzymes and associated microorganisms are under scrutiny. Chemical inhibitors are being tested to help prevent the slow, steady increase in free fatty acids that takes place. Several of these chemicals show definite promise.

Research to improve cottonseed products and extend their uses must take into account the properties and reactions of gossypol, the principal pigment of cotonseed. As questions about gossypol are solved, it is certain that new markets will open for cottonseed meal.

Finally, along with improving cotton, making production and ginning more efficient, and widening the uses of cotton, research must better the marketing.

Research provides technical aid for Official Cotton Standards. A new Colorimeter helps make color measurements for a proposed revision of grades. Good progress has been made in perfecting artificial daylight systems for use in classifying cotton.

Market outlets are being analyzed. Work has been completed on a study of qualities needed for products which account for about 60 percent of the total domestic consumption of cotton. Consumer preference studies also give needed information. Recent studies have shown why housewives and others prefer cotton for various uses, and also why they prefer other materials for certain uses. Information of this nature is useful in expanding the cotton market.

Marketing service work also provides information needed to help meet the problem of exports. For several years we have been gathering production and market data. Trends are charted and prospects for export in European countries are estimated. Helpful service has been given in arranging sale of American cotton. We are setting up a similar service in Japan, India, and southeast Asia, as the future export market for American cotton is likely to be greatly affected by developments in that part of the world.

This type of service is supplemental to more direct measures that are being taken by the Department.

Obviously there are many other ways in which research can help. I've mentioned only a few opportunities.

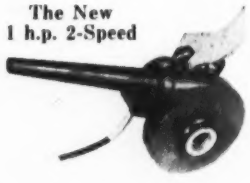
• **Need for Research Greater**—The situation in cotton markets today only underscores the need for faster research progress. The darker the night, the more light we need. We realize that we can't solve market and surplus cotton problems with research alone. But research can make its contribution if it makes cotton better, reduces costs, finds new uses, and improves the marketing. As we progress along these lines, the cotton industry is bound to gain new strength.

I firmly believe that to accomplish this, we must do more fundamental research. Many of the horizons we scanned today can be reached only with the aid of fundamental studies on the how and why of things. This is the path that will give us the most light. Difficulties in breeding better varieties, achieving more complete insect control, developing practices needed for complete mechanization, obtaining better farming patterns, and improving the qualities of cotton fiber and cottonseed products —all these can be tackled with greater assurance through fundamental research.

Day-to-day and year-to-year changes present many challenges. Immediate probems demand immediate attention, and we must give them that attention. But for the long pull, we must attune research to the basic needs. We must suport it energetically with appropriate informational and educational efforts so that as many as possible can take advantge of new knowledge as soon as possible. That is our horizon. Cotton is a giant. Its competition and its potentials are also giant-size. Research and education must be commensurate with the job.

TRY IT—FREE

The New
1 h.p. 2-Speed



ACE GIN BLOWER

To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
Prevents overheating
Saves time and labor

We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

Write for details. No obligation.

The Ace Co.

114 W. Washington St., Ocala, Fla.

• Garden Tractors Replace Dobbin

OUT OF 600,000 garden tractors in use in the U.S. approximately half are believed to be on farms. Dirt farmers and ranchers by the thousands have found the garden tractor to be an important supplementary source of power superior for some uses to their larger farm tractors, says the Farm Equipment Institute, Chicago.

Farmers find garden tractors provide a practical and portable self-propelled power plant for painting buildings, spraying cattle, removing snow from driveways and the farmyard, cleaning dirt from tractor engines and other farm machinery, controlling weeds along fencerows and other areas hard to get at with larger mowing equipment, and dozens of other odd jobs.

Research BRIEFS

Relation of Soils-Diet-Health Gets Close Research Study

■ Results of scientific endeavor, more and more, confirm this broad general conclusion: "You are what you eat." Our increasing knowledge, also, leads us to the related observation that the diet value of what we eat depends in large measure on the condition of our soils.

Medical men have long suspected that diet has much more to do with disease than has yet been proved. The other day, for instance, the Director of the National Institute of Health of the U.S. Public Health Service, had this to say:

"The diet may yet be found to play an important role in the cause, prevention and treatment of chronic diseases not yet known to result from dietary deficiencies . . . In the past, it sufficed to answer the questions: Is it a dietary deficiency? What nutrient is lacking? Today we must ask, What are the mechanics of nutrition?"

Some scientists think diet is a major key to long life; that we might live to be 100, if we ate right. In food—too little of it, too much, or the wrong kind—may lie the prevention of many of our ills. These could include a long, melancholy list, from heart disease and high blood pressure to hardened arteries and arthritis.

Now, what about soil and its link with good diet—and health? This is an area in which research has made progress, but most of it only in recent years. There is much yet to be learned.

Just what elements in soils are needed for plant growth, and why? Once such elements are transmitted from soil to plant, do they become available to the person who eats the plant? And to what degree?

These are the major questions. About progress to date, Dr. Kenneth C. Beeson, Director of the USDA's Soil and Nutrition Laboratory at Cornell University in Ithaca, N. Y., has this to say:

"There is ample evidence that the nutritional quality of vegetables or other plants grown for food and feed does vary from one soil to another. We know that in many cases this variation is large and that there is associated with it nutritional troubles, at least in animals. We do not have much evidence of any relationship to nutritional troubles of man. This is because of the great variety of food that man eats . . . "

Texas ranchers, the Cornell soils specialists point out, long have been aware that forage in some areas does not supply stock with enough phosphorus. But this is an example of a soils-nutrition problem that has been solved through supplemental feeding; by putting phosphorus in waters; and by management practices.

* * *

Seal steak has been placed on the menu of a hotel in meat-short London.

* * *

Cottonseed Lasts 15 Years

■ Summary of a 15-year study of the longevity of cottonseed is now being completed by a USDA scientist, Dr. B. M. Simpson. Among major findings from the longterm study are (1) the fact that there is a close relationship between deterioration of cottonseed and its moisture-temperature condition, and (2) that when temperature and moisture are low enough, cottonseed remains alive for an indefinite period.

Cottonseed used in the experiment, for instance, showed 99 percent germination after 15 years in storage when temperature was kept at 33 degrees f. or less, and moisture at 13 percent or less.

Details of Simpson's study are to be available soon in the *Agronomy Journal*, a technical journal.

* * *

World food supplies could be almost doubled by simply supplementing our regular diet with inexpensive chemical additives, according to du Pont chemists. The chemical supplements, they say, would be mass-produced from "wastes" of petroleum or furfural obtained from corn cobs, rice, and oat or cottonseed hulls.

* * *

Time to Check Your Grass

■ The indefatigable researchers at USDA's large experimental farm at Beltsville, Md., have what is described as a new "effective formula for the control of weeds, including crabgrass, in lawns and turf." It combines PMA (phenyl mercuric acetate) and 2,4-D. Application, the scientists advise, should be at the rate of one-half pound of PMA to one pound of 2,4-D, put on at monthly intervals early in June, July, and August.

* * *

Another new vitamin has been uncovered by science. This time it is one that has been named "lipoic acid," discovered at the University of Illinois. Found in quantity in leafy vegetables, liver, and yeast, the new vitamin helps us utilize energy-giving carbohydrates.

* * *

Defoliation Cautions for '53

■ Defoliation expert, Lamar C. Brown of USDA, at Sacaton, Ariz., lists cautionary rules for defoliant use in the new season. They include —

(1) Use care with "new" chemicals by reading labels. Some treatments are toxic to man and need cautious handling.

(2) Equipment should be thoroughly cleaned after use, because defoliants vary in their corrosive action.

(3) Complete coverage is needed for good results in defoliation, and remember to guard against drift.

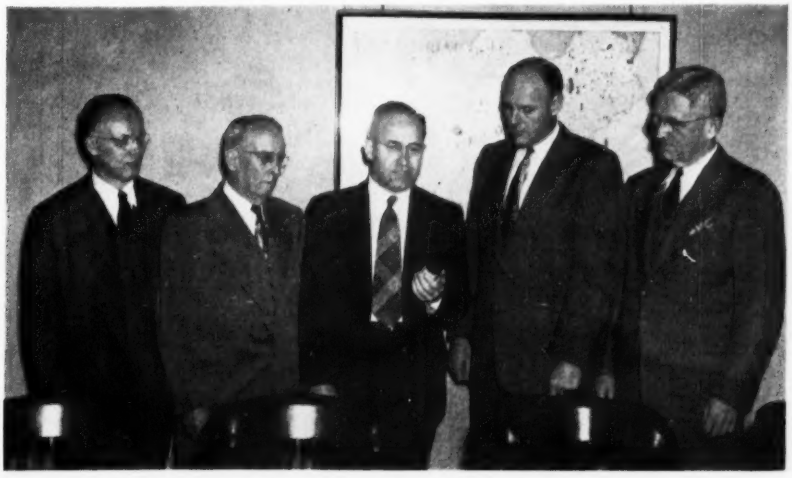
(4) Apply defoliants lengthwise, instead of across the rows.

(5) Apply 10 to 14 days before picking, and defoliate only what can be picked in a reasonably short time to avoid second growth and possible weather damage.

(6) Use wetting agent recommended by the manufacturer.

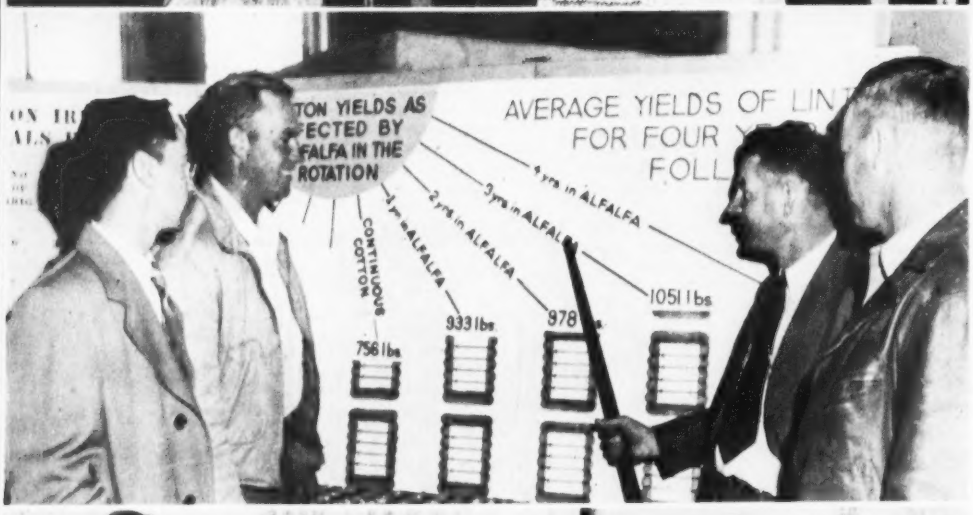
* * *

Kem-Kut, the new chemical, that keeps grass from growing has not yet been recommended for broad areas of lawn. However, its usefulness reportedly has been demonstrated for keeping down growth along drives, walks, and other hard-to-cut places.



Research Program Reviewed and Evaluated

OILSEED INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES recently conferred with scientists from the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the USDA Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, New Orleans. The research program on cottonseed, peanuts, tung, rice bran and products obtained from these oil-bearing materials was reviewed and evaluated. L. to r. are Dr. M. L. Anson, assistant research director, Lever Brothers Company, Edgewater, N. J.; E. C. Ainslie, Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta; Dr. C. H. Fisher, director, Southern Research Laboratory; Porter A. Williams, South Texas Cotton Oil Company, Houston; and H. S. Mitchell, director of laboratories, Swift and Company, Chicago.



In New Mexico

Caravan Makes Stops In Eight Counties

■ FIRST COTTON caravan took latest research information to major cotton-producing areas.

The first New Mexico Cotton Caravan took latest research information from New Mexico A. & M. College to the cotton farmers in eight major cotton counties in that state. A battery of specialists from the Extension Service and Experiment Station, the Production and Marketing Administration, the Bureau of Plant Industry and the 1517 Cotton Association made nine one-day stops during the last two weeks of February. Seventy-five feet of cotton production and marketing exhibits were included in the caravan.

"The Cotton Caravan was such a success that it will become an annual event," says Marshall Thompson, Extension cotton marketing specialist and state chairman for the caravan. "Most counties have already asked for a repeat performance next year." Approximately 2,000 persons heard the speakers and viewed the exhibits.

Among the major recommendations stressed by the caravan were:

For mechanical harvesting, seed beds should be prepared in 40-inch rows.

Barnyard manure and legumes are superior to commercial fertilizers because they add organic matter to the soil, improve soil structure and release plant food gradually as they decompose. When commercial fertilizers are used, 80 to 100 pounds of available nitrogen and 40 pounds of available phosphorus are recommended.

Cotton following alfalfa in tests at the

Photoviews of Caravan In New Mexico

■ TOP: Square dancing and singing entertained visitors at the New Mexico Cotton Caravan stop in Tularosa. L. to r.: Larry Bishop, Linda Harden, David King, Craig Cyrus, Marjorie Goforth, Tenna Kay Chew, and Maurice Hobson in their square dance costumes of cotton.

■ SECOND FROM TOP: Gordon Hoff, Extension agronomist, points to a chart showing how alfalfa in rotation with cotton increases yields. L. to r.: George Vigil, Socorro County Agent; Fred Bamert, Jr., Socorro farmer; Hoff; and Dennis Harris, San Antonio, N. M., farmer.

■ THIRD FROM TOP: Walter Wade, kneeling, center, Otero County Agent, talks to farmers during the Caravan's stop at Tularosa. L. to r.: Curt Johnson, Tularosa; James McNatt, Almogordo; Jack Danley and Ernest Bookout, both of Tularosa.

■ BOTTOM: Crowning the Queen of the Caravan at Tularosa. L. to r.: G. V. Clayton; Marilyn Pender, princess from Almogordo; Susan Kelley, princess from Holloman Air Force Base; and Queen Carolyn Davis.

THE FIRST KNOWS COTTON

From the ground up!

Helping solve the problems of cotton men has always been an especially pleasant undertaking for the First National Bank in Dallas. Established, since 1875, in the heart of one of America's most important cotton growing regions, the First National knows cotton and cotton financing from the ground up.

Our cotton friends know that the welcome mat is always out for them at the First National.

If at any time we can be of service to you, we hope that you will stop by the First National and "give us an opportunity to say YES!"

78th Year of Dependable, Personal Service

FIRST NATIONAL
BANK in Dallas MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

New Mexico Experiment Station increased lint yields an average of 258 pounds per acre for four years.

Thicker spacings give higher picker efficiency. They also tend to hold down growth of weeds and grasses. A. & M. Experiment Station tests showed no significant differences in yield from various spacings. This means that chopping or thinning operations are unnecessary.

Verticillium wilt, bacterial blight, and cotton root rot may be controlled to a large extent by good farming practices. Crop rotation and good planting seed contribute much in minimizing disease losses. A high seed bed and thick spacing will noticeably increase the yield on wilt-infested soils.

The greatest insect control problem in New Mexico is not which insecticide to use, but rather how and when to apply insecticides promptly.

The cotton breeding program consists of the selection and hybridization of a large number of individual plants to incorporate into one strain all the characteristics that make up yield and quality. The 1517C strain pleases the farmer because of its high yield and pleases the spinner because of its good "spinnability." New strains in the making should be superior to 1517C in these respects.

It is important for the farmer to follow recommended cultural and production practices if he expects to get the best possible results from ginning of mechanically-harvested cotton. Farmers in the community should let the ginner know if they are going to mechanize their harvesting so that the ginner can install the necessary equipment to gin mechanically-harvested cotton.

In 1953 costs of cotton production are expected to remain about the same to slightly higher. Gross return is expected to be less if prices remain at support level. This will make net return from cotton production less than in 1952. Cotton growers can maintain or increase their income in 1953 by (1) being selective in buying all of their production supplies and (2) by being more efficient in their farming operations.

CALENDAR

Conventions · Meetings · Events

• April 6-7-8 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, Texas, executive vice-president.

• April 13-14 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. For information write: Miss Louise Paine, National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Assn., 586 Shrine Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

• April 13-14—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary.

• April 15 — Oklahoma Gin Operators School. Altus, Okla. For information write: C. V. Phagan, Extension agricultural engineer, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

• April 20 - 28 — 1953 Gin Operators Schools for Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri ginners. Memphis, Tenn. April 20-21, Continental School. April 22-23, Murray - Mitchell School. April 24 - 25, Lummus School. April 27-28, Hardwicke-Etter School. For information Arkansas and Missouri ginners write: W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Assn., Blytheville, Ark., or Tennesssee ginners write E. K. Boyd, president, Tennessee Ginners' Association, Bolivar, Tenn.

• May 4-5-6 — American Oil Chemists' Society forty - fourth annual meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.

• May 4 - 16 — Texas Gin Operators Schools, Dallas. For additional information, write Ed Bush, Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners Meeting

Unique entertainment features and practical information on cotton and ginning developments are on the program of the annual convention of the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association, March 30-31, at the Hotel Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss. A complete report on the meeting's activities will appear in the April 11 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

• May 8-12—National Cottonseed Products Association, fifty - seventh annual convention. Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 18 - 19 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary.

• June 1-2—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association-Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association joint annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary, Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association.

• June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, twenty - eighth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, DeSoto Oil Company, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-9—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association fifty - ninth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.

• June 8 - 9 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association - South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 10-11-12—National Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Texas Hotel, Fort Worth. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 10-11-12—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association forty-fourth annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Station, Jackson 7, Miss., secretary.

• June 25-26-27 — Fourteenth Annual American Cotton Congress. Lubbock, Texas. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.

Flax Prospects Good

Flax in South Texas shows unusually good prospects for maturing satisfactory yields, USDA reports. Some flax has already been planted in the northern plateau spring flax area of Texas and much additional acreage will be drilled in when weather permits.

Be Sure and See

The ZEIG Universal Traveling Telescope

at our Booth at the

GINNERS CONVENTION

The longer it is used the better it travels.

A TRAVELING TELESCOPE THAT WILL TRAVEL

Sizes 10 and 12 inch diameter.

Complete Line of Gin, Oil Mill and Feed Mill Sheet Metal Products.

The Home of the Famous and Talked About 18 gauge Elbows

ZEIG SHEET METAL WORKS

P.O. Box 673 Hearne, Texas Phone 504

At Conference in Memphis

Soybean Progress in the South Reviewed by Research Leaders

■ DESIRABLE characteristics of well adapted varieties listed by USDA breeder. Importance of cultural practices in weed control stressed. Developments in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri are summarized at regional conference.

FACTS on soybean developments in the South of wide interest to oilseed processors, farmers and others were presented by a crop improvement panel at the recent Southern Regional Soybean Conference at Memphis. The following summary is based on papers distributed by R. G. Houghtlin, Chicago, president, National Soybean Processors Association, to NSPA members, the Soybean Crop Improvement Council, Soybean Crop Improvement Advisory Board members and those attending the Memphis meeting.

Soybeans are sensitive to day length, Dr. E. E. Hartwig, USDA Delta Branch Station, Stoneville, Miss., pointed out, and the difference in day length in midsummer is the main reason why good Corn Belt varieties of soybeans are not well adapted to the South. He reviewed the breeding program through which such varieties as the Dorman, announced last summer, have been developed and said that other improved, adapted varieties will follow in the next few years.

He listed as desirable characteristics in a well adapted soybean variety:

1—The ability to produce high seed yields under a wide variety of seasonal conditions.

2—Production of seed with high oil content.

3—The ability to hold its seed with practically no shattering for several weeks after maturity.

4—Heavy foliage to shade the ground and thus help control weeds.

5—Resistance to diseases which might reduce yields.

• **Weed Control**—Proper rotations, fertilization and use of adapted varieties will help to stimulate growth of soybeans and overcome weed competition, L. N. Skold, Knoxville, head, University of Tennessee agronomy department, said in a discussion of the weed problem.

Proper seedbed preparation, followed by planting at recommended rates and dates on a weed-free seedbed, is a major step in weed control, he added. He recommended the use of the rotary hoe when weeds are germinating and emphasized the importance of controlling weeds while they are small, cultivating as shallowly as possible and cultivating only enough to control weeds.

Skold said that more research and experience are needed before making definite recommendations on herbicides, although materials used with cotton may generally be used with soybeans. He brought out that the cost of using herbicides is a serious consideration with soybeans, where labor is less of an item and the total gross value per acre is somewhat less than with cotton.

• **Soybeans in Mississippi**—Soybean production in Mississippi has increased more than 2,000 percent over the average 1929-38 production, the conference was told by Dr. C. Dale Hoover, head, Mississippi State College agronomy department. Pointing out the concentration of soybean production in the Delta area, he said that the place for the production of soybeans in Mississippi is on the heavy soils of the Delta, either continuously or in rotation with small grains or cotton.

Dr. Hoover listed several management factors favoring soybean production on these soils. These include the

IDLED FOR REPAIR

MEANS MONEY LOST!

Profit or loss for a year is often determined by the uninterrupted operation of equipment during "season." That's where quality pays off!

By supplying Southwestern ginners with nationally known, quality equipment and supplies, Briggs-Weaver has been helping make every year a good year . . a profitable year.

Whatever your need . . from gin saw files to hydraulic equipment; controls to conveying machinery; belting or boilers, etc. — just name it . . then call Briggs-Weaver and get it — quickly!

DALLAS — 5000 Harry Hines — JUstin 0311

BRIGGS-WEAVER
MACHINERY COMPANY
Distributors of Industrial Machinery
Machine Tools • Pumps and Motors
Since 1896

HOUSTON — 300 S. Wayside Drive — YUkon-3361

1953
GINNERS' RED BOOK

Do you need a complete and up-to-date list of Texas Gins? Available in pocket-size book form, 4 by 7 inches, leather bound, and just off the press. It lists name and address of the owner and manager. Also additional information on production, acreage, and number of gins per county as well as much other special information. This book, in addition to Texas Gins, lists New Mexico, Arizona and California Gins.

$25 per copy

Write—

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

P. O. Box 444 Dallas, Texas

7 CHEMICAL LABORATORIES TO SERVE YOU

★ Memphis, Tenn.
★ Little Rock, Ark.
★ Blytheville, Ark.
★ Cairo, Ill.
★ Des Moines, Iowa
★ Chicago, Ill.
★ Clarksdale, Miss.

WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES
Main Offices: MEMPHIS, TENN.
Specializing in analyses of Cottonseed, Soybeans and their products, Fats — Feeds — Fertilizers — Germinations

2 National Favorites!

Wesson Oil
Preferred for America's Salads. . . . More popular every day for Stir-N-Roll pastry and biscuits!

Snowdrift
Pure vegetable shortening . . . Emulsorized for quick-method cakes . . . makes digestible, good-tasting fried foods.

WESSON OIL & SNOWDRIFT SALES COMPANY
NEW YORK — NEW ORLEANS — SAVANNAH — SAN FRANCISCO — HOUSTON — CHICAGO

BOOK YOUR—
—NEW GIN SAWS
—SAW FILING
—RIB WORK
—BRUSH WORK

ASK your favorite JOBBER for Cotton Belt Gin Service GIN SAWS, BRUSH STICKS (any make) and our service

"In Your Gin Plant"

REMEMBER—We are the only company giving a written guarantee on all material and labor!

Phone, Wire or Write

COTTON BELT GIN SERVICE

500 South Haskell TAylor 0389

DALLAS (10), TEXAS

fact that soybeans should not be planted until about May 15, which is usually after cotton is planted; the low labor requirements; and the fact that soybeans do not require fertilization in the Delta, although there are benefits from growing soybeans in crop rotations.

• **Soybeans in Arkansas** — Dr. D. A. Hinkle, Fayetteville, head, University of Arkansas agronomy department, listed eight important problems affecting soybean growers in Arkansas. Among these is the need for superior, adapted varieties that are high yielding, disease resistant, tolerant to insects, resistant to shattering and lodging, and which have a high oil content.

He commented that weed control is a serious problem, particularly in the Delta region of Arkansas; and that many farmers do not like to grow soybeans because their fields are left with grass and weed seeds that present a problem for the following cotton crop.

On the problem of obtaining adequate stands for maximum production, Dr. Hinkle recommended that growers plant not less than a bushel of seed per acre, that the planting seed be treated and that attention be given to proper seedbed preparation.

While insects, generally, have not been a major factor affecting Arkansas soybean production, he added that last season, for the first time, there was a major outbreak of green clover worms, corn earworms and fall armyworms on soybeans. Farmers in the Northeast Extension District are estimated to have sprayed or dusted 228,000 acres, or about half the acreage in 19 counties.

The agronomist said that many farmers are finding that soybeans fit well into a rotation with cotton, particularly in Northeast Arkansas, because they can be planted later and permit a maximum growth of vetch.

• **Increasing in Louisiana** — Economic competition with such crops as cotton, rice and cane is one of the factors accounting for the relatively small soybean acreage in Louisiana, Dr. John P. Gray, Experiment Station agronomist, told the conference, but the state in 1952 harvested approximately twice as much acreage for beans as in 1949.

He pointed out that soybeans have contributed materially to Louisiana agriculture for years, with a large portion of the acreage utilized for soil improvement. Citing census figures estimating the 1949 value of soybeans for beans at $722,000, for hay at $477,000 and for hogging off at $972,000 he indicated that the farm value of the 60 percent of the total acreage that was plowed under for green manure should have at least equalled the total value of these other sources of soybean income.

Soybeans may be grown over most of the state, according to Experiment Station tests for the past 24 years. Dr. Gray called attention to the importance of using the proper cultural methods, fertilizers and insecticides; and said that experimental results at Baton Rouge have shown that the yield of Ogden soybeans may be increased as much as 70 percent by using phosphate, potash and lime on Lintonia silt soils.

He listed the velvet bean caterpillar as one of the greatest hazards to soybean seed production in South Louisiana, but said that dusting with DDT has provided effective control.

• **What Soybeans Mean to Missouri**— Mississippi County, Missouri, was cited

as a representative example of what has happened in Southeast Missouri by County Agent R. Q. Brown of Charleston, representing Missouri on the panel.

Brown said that in his annual report for Mississippi County in 1923 he stated that he had been unable to reach his goal of getting 12 farmers to grow soybeans in corn. By 1939, it was estimated that 80 percent of the corn growers were growing soybeans in corn, in addition to 5,000 acres raised separately for beans. By 1952, farmers were growing 64,000 acres of soybeans as a grain crop and had almost stopped raising soybeans in corn.

This development, he commented, is similar to that in the six other alluvial land counties of Southeast Missouri which last year produced about 26 percent of the state's soybeans. Nearly one-third of Missouri's cash crop income for 1952 came from soybeans.

Saying that soybeans usually replace corn in the state, the County Agent added that it was the opinion of farmers in his area that production costs and net profits for corn and soybeans have been about the same in recent years. He indicated that farmers of his section would continue to grow soybeans with this price relationship to corn, but expressed doubt that there would be a material increase.

Georgia Farmers Use More Mechanization on Cotton

Georgia farmers showed a definite trend toward greater use of mechanical cotton pickers, chemical weed control and other labor saving devices last year, the 1952 annual report of Georgia Extension Service points out. The report noted also a trend toward better balanced farming with cotton as one of the principal cash crops.

One of the most significant accomplishments was the production of large yields of cotton on 456 demonstrations carried out by farmers cooperating with the Extension Service in the 5-acre cotton contest. The good yields were obtained despite one of the driest and hottest years on record. The demonstration with the largest yield produced an average of 2½ bales per acre on five acres. The average for the 19 best demonstrations was approximately two bales to the acre.

Sixteen one-variety seed multiplication areas produced an estimated 10,000 tons of high quality registered and certified seed to be used for planting of the 1953 crop.

Antibiotics May Double Production of Farms

Antibiotics, used in farm soils, may double the farm output, doing for crops what penicillium and other antidiotics do for animals, Dr. H. J. Prebluda, New York, predicted recently at the National Farm Chemugic Council meeting in St. Louis.

Dr. Prebluda, biochemist with the U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co., said recent experiments show the antibiotics, which are produced by micro-organisms in soil and other materials, appear to have two important effects upon soil:

1. In large amounts they are plant disease killers, just as presently known antibiotics control some animal infections.
2. Small amounts stimulate plant growth. A similar effect has been noted in some animals.

LUBBOCK HARDWARE & SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.

607 Main Street — Lubbock, Texas

Wholesalers of Cotton Gin Supplies

"Always at Your Service"

MODERN STEEL STORAGE

All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible BUILDINGS

For—

• COTTONSEED

• SOY BEANS

• PEANUTS

Designed, Fabricated and Erected

Confer with us on your storage problems

MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

Muskogee, Oklahoma

if it's for a COTTON GIN or OIL MILL

. . . We Have It at Well Machinery and Supply Company

- SKF Ball Bearings-Shafts-Pulleys
- Pumps and Motors
- Fire Hose and Fire Fighting Equipment
- Hand and Electric Hoists
- Howe Scales and Warehouse Trucks
- Conveying and Transmission Equipment
- Packing and Crimps
- Waste and Wiping Rags

WELL MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO. Inc.

1629 MAIN ST. FORT WORTH

• Test New Method of Self-Feeding Meal

"FEEDING RESEARCH may develop new and better methods of controlled self-feeding of cottonseed meal to cattle and sheep," according to A. L. Ward, Dallas, Educational Director, National Cottonseed Products Association.

Ward reports that the animal industry products division of the Du Pont Company is cooperating with ranchmen, experiment stations and feeders in testing the use of phenothiazine in self-fed cottonseed meal and salt mixtures. The phenothiazine helps control internal parasites and may reduce the percentage of salt required in the mixture to limit self-fed consumption of cottonseed meal to certain desired levels.

Cattle and sheep raisers in the Southwest have long used mixtures of salt and cottonseed meal for self-feeding cattle and sheep on the range when labor for feeding is scarce. At first scientists feared that the large amounts of salt consumed in such mixtures would be harmful but the practice has won the approval of most research workers who have tested it.

During recent years, phenothiazine has become an accepted drug for the control of stomach worms and other internal parasites in sheep and cattle. It is commonly used as a drench but has been found to be effective also when mixed with the salt which is fed sheep. In this way the animals consumed small amounts of the drug regularly as they licked salt and thereby kept internal parasite infestation at a minimum.

Preliminary experiments have indicated that small amounts of phenothiazine, placed in the salt controlled rations, reduced parasite infestation in beef cattle. At the same time, it appeared to reduce the amount of salt required in the mixture by one-half. If these experiments are confirmed and further developments are made, such self-fed mixtures will serve to provide the protein needed by the animal, save feeding labor and provide a valuable method of controlling internal parasites which have been costing cattle and sheep raisers hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Ward points out that these experiments are only preliminary and that further work on the subject is in progress. Only after these research workers have confirmed their findings will it be recommended that the practice be used on farms and ranches. However, the prospects appear most promising and it is highly encouraging to have this line of research added to the growing list of nutrition research projects dealing with cottonseed feed products.

OUR EXPANDED FACILITIES

now permit us to fabricate Heavy Structural Shapes and Plates, in addition to our usual line of Blow Piping, Fans, Cyclones, Lint Flue and Dust Control Systems.

NATIONAL BLOW PIPE & MFG. CO., LTD.

New Orleans

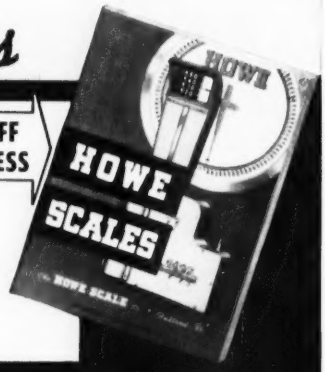
REDDING SIMS, President

HOWE Scales

Let Us Send You This New Condensed Catalog

JUST OFF THE PRESS

The NEW Howe Scale Condensed Catalog showing a complete line of industrial scales and hand trucks is yours for the asking. Includes data on the new Howe Weightograph and the new Howe Tape-Drive Dial Scale line for improved weighing operations. Send for your copy today.



Dept. CG3, Rutland, Vermont

Please send me:
HOWE CONDENSED SCALE CATALOG NO. 11 [ ]
HOWE HAND TRUCK CATALOG NO. 15B [ ]

Name _____
Title _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

The HOWE SCALE Company
Rutland, Vermont

Groups Advise More Study On Peanuts, Soybeans

Peanut and soybean-flax advisory committees met on March 9-10 in Washington, D. C. The committees, which were formed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, are studying price support levels and have made several recommendations to the Secretary.

The peanut group recommended appointment of a small working committee to explore possibilities of developing a more satisfactory method of carrying out the peanut price support program. The group also recommended that farmers be assured of 90 percent of parity, except for reasonable charges for grading and receiving peanuts for storage.

Some members of the group recommended that the 1953 price support program be administered through nonrecourse loans on farm stored peanuts, purchase agreements, nonrecourse loans to cooperatives under contract to CCC, and nonrecourse loans to producers storing peanuts in approved warehouses in areas where cooperatives do not operate. Others felt that the program should be carried out by a guaranteed price to shellers who had purchased at support price.

The soybean-flax advisory group urged maintenance of present price support levels for the current year together with special studies of price levels and relationships for the future. The committee also recommended expanded research in the fields of production, utilization and marketing of soybeans and flaxseed.

The committee recommended that the support price of soybeans be continued at 90 percent of parity and that the support price of flaxseed be held at 80 percent of parity.

Feed Manufacturers to Meet

The annual meeting of Texas Feed Manufacturers Association will be held April 20-21 at the Hilton Hotel, Fort Worth. L. F. Van Stone, Houston, is president of the association; and W. Bassett Orr, Bryan, secretary-treasurer.

• Irrigation Brings Increased Yields

SUPPLEMENTAL IRRIGATION increased yields of seed cotton by 68 percent in experiments conducted last summer at the University of Arkansas' Cotton Branch Experiment Station at Marianna. That figure was reported by the three men in charge of the work, F. W. Snyder and D. A. Brown, assistant agronomists, and R. H. Benedict, assistant agricultural engineer, Arkansas Experiment Station.

In a separate experiment conducted by Benedict at the Clarkedale Substation, supplemental irrigation gave a 54 precent increase in yield. Thus, increases in cotton yields at the two locations showed an approximate net profit of from $35 to $70 per acre attributed to irrigation.

The investigations at the Marianna Station were conducted on Richland silt loam. The effects of both fertilization and irrigation were measured. Fertilizer treatments consisted of 800 pounds per acre of 10-10-10, 10-40-10, or 10-0-10 under the crop. Irrigation treatments included maintaining available soil moisture by irrigation at 60 percent or at 30 percent, or no irrigation with plant growth dependent on rainfall. Rainbird sprinklers were used and the water applied at a uniform rate of one-half inch an hour. The cotton, of the Arkot 2-1 variety, was planted May 29, in 40-inch rows.

Non-irrigated plots in the test produced an average of 1,603 pounds of seed cotton per acre, while the average yield of the irrigated plots was 2,699 pounds to the acre, according to the research men. There were no significant differences in yields from cotton grown at the 30 percent and the 60 percent moisture levels, nor between plots receiving the different fertilizer ratios. Plants in the non-irrigated plots averaged two to three feet in height, and those in the irrigated plots averaged four to five feet.

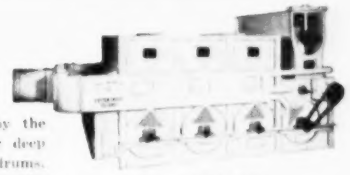
In the test at the Clarkedale Substation, the cotton was grown on Sharkey clay. Treatments included non-irrigated plots and irrigated plots that received a total of one and one-half inches of water a week including both rainfall and irrigation. Rainbird sprinklers (No. 40) on 40 by 60 foot spacings were used to apply the water at the rate of one-half inch per hour. Fertilizer treatment consisted of 400 pounds per acre of 10-10-10 applied under the crop and a side dressing of 120 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate. Non-irrigated plots produced an average of 1,008 pounds of seed cotton per acre. The irrigated plots produced 1,555 pounds per acre.

Last summer was extremely dry, the men point out, and supplemental irrigation could not be expected to result in similar increases in all years.

Texas Has 940 Co-ops

Texas had 940 agricultural cooperatives in 1952, including 321 performing cooperative ginning, according to Warren LeBourveau and W. E. Paulson, Texas A. & M. College, authors of a directory of agricultural cooperatives, "Agricultural Cooperatives in Texas, 1952." The directory lists, by counties, the name of the cooperative organization, the executive official and the organization's function. Cooperatives are located in 205 of the 254 counties in Texas.

HINCKLEY



The 72" COF Drier-Cleaner-Boll Opener cleans by the centrifugal force of large cylinders working over deep screen loops and the blowing action of the fan drums. It is a wonderful cleaner and does not machine the cotton.

72" COF

Write:

HINCKLEY GIN SUPPLY COMPANY

1008 Commerce St. Dallas 1, Texas

In the "Cotton Gin" field

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR EXPERIENCE

You can be sure of a first-class engineered application from

STEWART & STEVENSON SERVICES, Inc.

4516 Harrisburg Blvd. • WO-9691

Houston 11, Texas

Thermo-Last

NYLON PRESS CLOTHS

LOW MOISTURE ABSORPTION
DIMENSIONAL STABILITY
STRONG — LIGHTWEIGHT
EASY HANDLING

SUMNER COMPANY

MILL AND OFFICES — COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Call our nearest representative —

Robt. Burgher, Dallas, Tex. Mason Jackson Co., Shreveport, La.

Central Bag Co., Macon, Ga.

Foreign Agent: M. Neumunz & Son, Inc., 90 West Street, New York 6, N. Y.

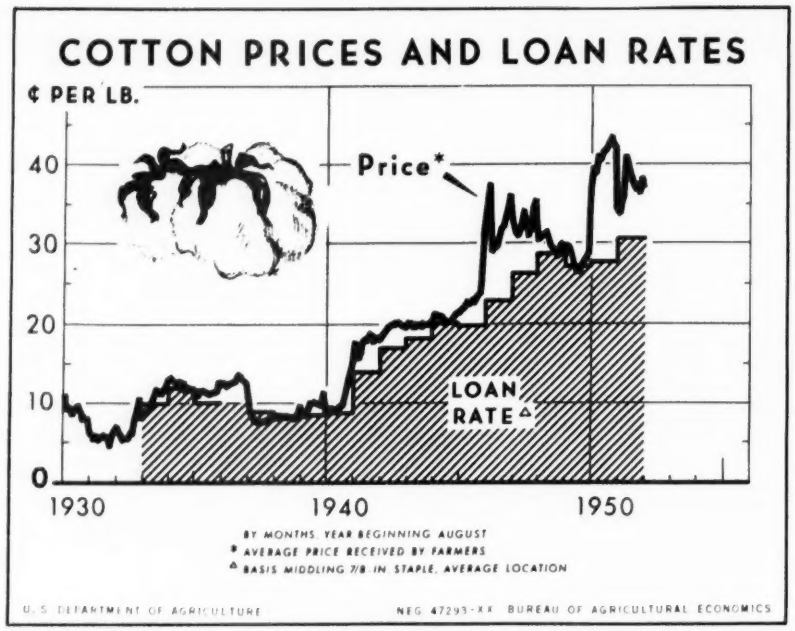
Philippine Copra Output May Drop 10 Percent

Philippine 1953 production of copra, coconut oil and dessicated coconut in terms of copra equivalent may drop to as low as 840,000 tons, about 10 percent below 1952 output, USDA estimates. An improvement in export activity, however, is expected in the latter part of 1953 because of lower stocks of copra and other coconut products in the U.S. and Europe.

Production of copra, coconut oil and desiccated coconut in terms of copra equivalent in 1952 is estimated at about 934,190 long tons, or 10 percent less than the 1951 total of 1,036,320 tons and 6 percent less than the 1950 output of 991,435 tons. While the 1952 production of copra and desiccated coconut was below the two preceding years, coconut oil production of 149,563 tons exceeded 1951 output by 5 percent and, in fact, was the largest recorded oil production since the war. Approximately 69 percent of the total coconut production last year went into copra, 5 percent went into desiccated coconut, and 26 percent went into coconut oil, of which 46 percent was utilized domestically.

The reduced production in 1952 is attributed primarily to typhoon damage throughout the year. Private sources estimate the over-all damage at approximately 5 percent. In addition, generally unfavorable factors, such as kadang-kadang disease, contributed to reduced production.

Exports of copra and desiccated coconut in 1952 were smaller than in the two preceding years, but coconut oil exports were the highest in the postwar period. Shipments amounted to 651,755 tons of copra, 37,509 tons of desiccated coconut, and 79,463 tons of coconut oil or a total of 823,079 tons in terms of copra equivalent compared with 933,145 tons in 1951. As in previous years, the U.S. was the largest single importer of Philippine copra. However, the 289,221 tons exported to the U.S. (44 percent of the total) was less than the annual exports from 1947 through 1951.



SHOWN ABOVE are cotton prices and loan rates since 1934, when the program of cotton loans began with a rate of 10 cents per pound, as compared with the 1951 average loan rate of 30.46 cents, basis middling 7/8 inch. USDA has announced that the minimum level of price support for 1953 upland cotton, basis middling 7/8 inch, will be 30.80 cents per pound, gross weight. This is 90 percent of the current parity price of 34.22 cents. If 90 percent of parity on Aug. 1 is higher than this level, the levels of price supports will be increased accordingly.

Natchez Farm Converted To Experiment Station

Conversion of the Natchez pilot farm to a branch station of the Mississippi Experiment Station has been announced by Dr. Clay Lyle, dean and director of the division of agriculture, Mississippi State College, State College. He said that this would give Mississippi a station in the deep loess soil area.

A. D. Mosby, Linters Leader, Dies March 13 in Memphis

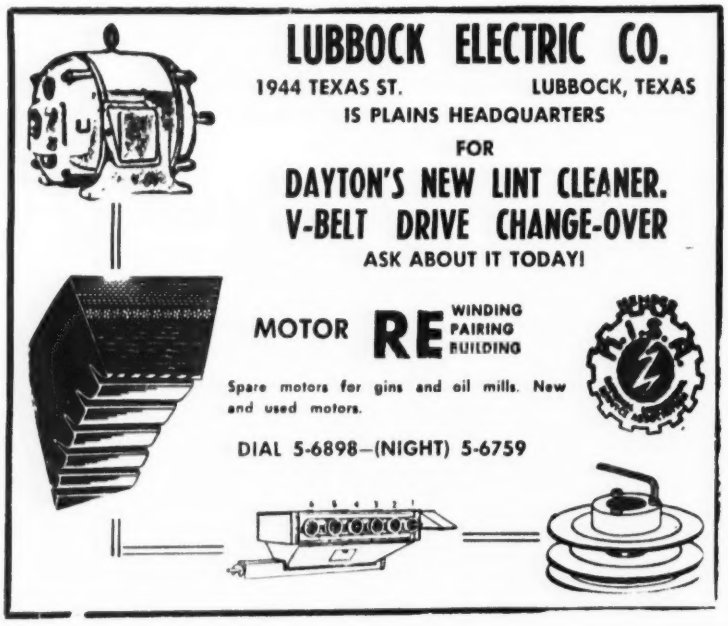
Friends throughout the industry were saddened March 13 by the passing of Arthur Davis Mosby, Memphis. Funeral services were held March 14 in Memphis.

He had long been a prominent member of the cotton linter industry and had been associated for many years with the Brandwein-Mazur Company, of Chicago, as their representative. He was also the executive officer, holding the title of secretary-treasurer, of the American Cotton Linter Association since its organization in 1941. His favorite hobby was flowers, and he had served one or more terms as president of the Men's Garden Club of Memphis.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary J. Mosby, and daughter, Marylin, Memphis; a son, J. H. Mosby, Jr., Conway, Ark.; his sister, Mrs. L. H. Green, Crawfordsville, Ark.; and a brother, Joe H. Mosby, Dallas.

Snow Is Less than Normal On Rio Grande Watershed

Snow accumulation on the Rio Grande drainage in Colorado on March 1 was considerably less than normal, according to Homer J. Stockwell, snow survey leader, Soil Conservation Service, Fort Collins, Colo. Stockwell estimates that the probable summer flow of the Rio Grande in New Mexico will be about 40 percent of normal. His estimate is subject to revision as the snow accumulation season advances. A storm leaving a substantial amount of snow was reported at higher elevations on the Rio Grande watershed about March 2. The depth of snow increased 27 inches during the storm at some points.


LUBBOCK ELECTRIC CO.
1944 TEXAS ST. LUBBOCK, TEXAS
IS PLAINS HEADQUARTERS
FOR
DAYTON'S NEW LINT CLEANER.
V-BELT DRIVE CHANGE-OVER
ASK ABOUT IT TODAY!
MOTOR RE WINDING PAIRING BUILDING
Spare motors for gins and oil mills. New and used motors.
DIAL 5-6898—(NIGHT) 5-6759

Briggs-Weaver Distributor For Boston Gear Works

The Boston Gear Works, Quincy, Mass., manufacturers of power transmission equipment and component parts for over 71 years, recently appointed the Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co. of Dallas, Houston and Fort Worth, distributor of its complete line. Complete stocks are maintained in Dallas and Houston.

First shipment of stock to Briggs-Weaver in Dallas consisted of a full carload of over 8,000 separate items from instrument gears to heavy industrial gears—sprockets, speed reducers, ratio motors, ball bearings, collars, couplings and pulleys. There are 4,544 stock sizes of power transmission equipment and component machine parts for industry.

Farm Wind Gauge Will Aid In Use of Herbicides

Farmers can build their own wind gauge by following plans available from Texas Experiment Station, College Station, in Progress Report 1446. Texas herbicidal law requires that a record be kept of wind velocity and direction during the application of 2,4-D and similar types of herbicides. The law applies to all of central and eastern Texas and to certain counties in the southern and western portions of the state.

The Experiment Station's plans describe a wind gauge that is simple to construct and does not require batteries or other accessories.

Deep Breaking of Cotton Land Increases Yields

Breaking cotton land to a depth of 6 to 10 inches increased yields by 163 pounds of seed cotton per acre in 1952 tests in Louisiana. In one test, the deep breaking of the seed bed was done in the fall and, in another, in the spring. Specialists working with the tests believe that deep breaking need not be done every season but probably should be done each third year.

Machine Picked Cotton Can Be Handled by New Gin

A new gin is being built at Madison, Fla., to handle the 1953 cotton crop, County Agent O. R. Hamrick, Jr., reports. The gin will be equipped to handle mechanically picked or stripped cotton as well as hand picked. Hamrick adds that four mechanical pickers will be used in Madison County this season, compared with one last year.

MIT to Offer 4-Week Course In Textile Research

A four-week special summer program in the principles of textile research has been announced by Dr. Ernest E. Huntress, director, Massachusetts Institute of Technology summer session. The session is scheduled July 6-31 and will deal largely with the role of fundamental research in textiles as it relates to the interpretation and handling of laboratory findings. Edward R. Schwarz, professor of textile technology, will be in charge of the program.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Excellent Completely Modern Used

ANDERSON TWIN MOTOR

Super Duo Expellers,

36" Cookers, 14" Conditioners.

FRENCH 4-Section Presses,

5-High, 72" Motor Driven Cookers.

PITTOCK AND ASSOCIATES

Glen Riddle, Pa.

THE *Finest* TELESCOPE EVER BUILT!

A PROVEN PRODUCT

Last season we were unable to supply the demand. We have a large supply on hand at the present time. But materials are getting scarce.

Better place your order now before it is too late.

Runs on track—unloads long trucks or trailers without moving up.

Easy to Operate

Bronze Oil-Lite Bearings Throughout

Sturdy Construction

A Real Labor Saver

•

The STACY COMPANY, Inc.

2704 TAYLOR ST. DALLAS 1, TEXAS

COTTON TAGS

ALL SIZES

ALL COLORS

You Cannot Beat and We Don't Believe You Can Match WOLFE CITY SERVICE OR QUALITY!

This old reliable house has the capacity to manufacture every Paper and Metal Tag used by every independent and co-operative gin in the United States.

WE MANUFACTURE THE FAMOUS DENMAN METAL TAG

The Oldest Name In The Metal Tag Business!

Texas Tag & Specialty Company

WOLFE CITY, TEXAS

USED EQUIPMENT BARGAINS:

• All-steel gin consisting of 3-80 Cen-Tennial gin complete with Mitchell standard units, 6 cylinder Murray horizontal cleaner, Cen-Tennial downpacking press, 24 shelf Murray drier and related equipment all in excellent condition • D17,000 and D13,000 Caterpillar engines • Special price on 24 shelf Murray type tower driers (rebuilt) • Special price on 12 shelf Stub Murray type tower driers (rebuilt) • General Electric 50 H.P. 220-440, 3 phase model with starting equipment • Westinghouse Electric 75 H.P. 220-440, 3 phase model with starting equipment.

ALSO 3-80 steel Cen-Tennial Gin stands, 3 cylinder Mitchell pre-cleaner, steel Continental 50" up-draft condenser, steel Hardwicke-Etter 60" up-draft condenser, Lummus one-story steel-bound press with tramper, 5 all-steel 9' cyclones with supports.

WONDER STATE MANUFACTURING CO.

P. O. Box 451 — Paragould, Arkansas

141- and 176-Saw Change-Over Equipment

BUTTERS IMPROVED AUTOMATIC LINTER SAW SHARPENING MACHINES FOR 141 OR 176 SAWS

Produces More Lint Cut Per Saw

LINTER SAWS . . . DROP-FORGED STEEL RIB GRATE FALLS . . . STEEL RAKE HEADS . . . SAW MANDRELS . . . BALL BEARINGS . . . FLOATS . . . ALUMINUM SPACE BLOCKS

PERMANENT MAGNET BOARDS

BUTTERS MANUFACTURING CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

Southwide

Quick Delivery Service from our 3 Processing Plants at

VERNON, TEXAS • VICKSBURG, MISS.
HOBART, OKLAHOMA

FEATURING: Chemically Delinted Mississippi Blue Tag, Grade A, Certified Cottonseed, and all Popular Texas Varieties.

COMPLETE: 3 Ultra Modern Delinting Plants with latest Patented Machinery Warehouses, Trackage and Sales Offices.

Write or Call Vernon Office

COTTONSEED DELINTING CO. *of* **Vernon, Texas**

HOBART OKLA. — *Processors and Distributors* — VICKSBURG MISS.

Chemically Delinted Cottonseed

Laugh IT OFF

An English woman who kept two cows for household use found that while her children were at school she had more milk than she needed. Knowing it was illegal to sell the surplus, she gave it away to friends in the village.

One day an official informed her that even giving it away was illegal.

"You surely don't want me to pour it down the drain?" asked the woman.

"Of course not," replied the official. "My ministry is against waste of any sort. You must draw off only as much as you can use."

• • •

One stenographer to another: "You will like it here—lots of opportunity for advances."

• • •

A woman wrote to a daily paper from a very lonely rural spot: "My sister and I aren't exactly lonely out here. We have each other to speak to. But we need another woman to talk about."

• • •

She: "You promised to marry me if it was the last thing you ever did."

He: "Don't rush me; I'm still working on the top of the list."

• • •

"My good friends," boomed the political speaker, "I am pleased to see this dense crowd here tonight."

"Well," said a voice from the back of the hall, "don't be too pleased. We ain't all dense."

• • •

At the country club the golfer observed two small boys watching him and remarked, "You boys will never learn by watching me."

"We ain't interested in golf, mister," said one small boy. "We're going fishing as soon as you dig up some more worms."

• • •

"Dad, what is a traitor in politics?"

"A traitor, my son, is a man who leaves our party and goes over the other side."

"Then what is a man who leaves the other party and comes over to our side?"

"A convert, my boy."

• • •

A speaker was lecturing on forest preservation. "I don't suppose," he said, "that there is a single person in the house who has done a single thing to conserve our timber resources."

Silence ruled for several seconds, and then a meek voice from the rear of the audience timidly retorted: "I once shot a woodpecker."

• • •

Bob: "If a man steals, no matter what, he will live to regret it."

Wife (coyly): "You used to steal kisses from me before we were married."

Husband: "Well . . . ?"

• • •

Going on a blind date is a good way for girl to get her eyes opened.

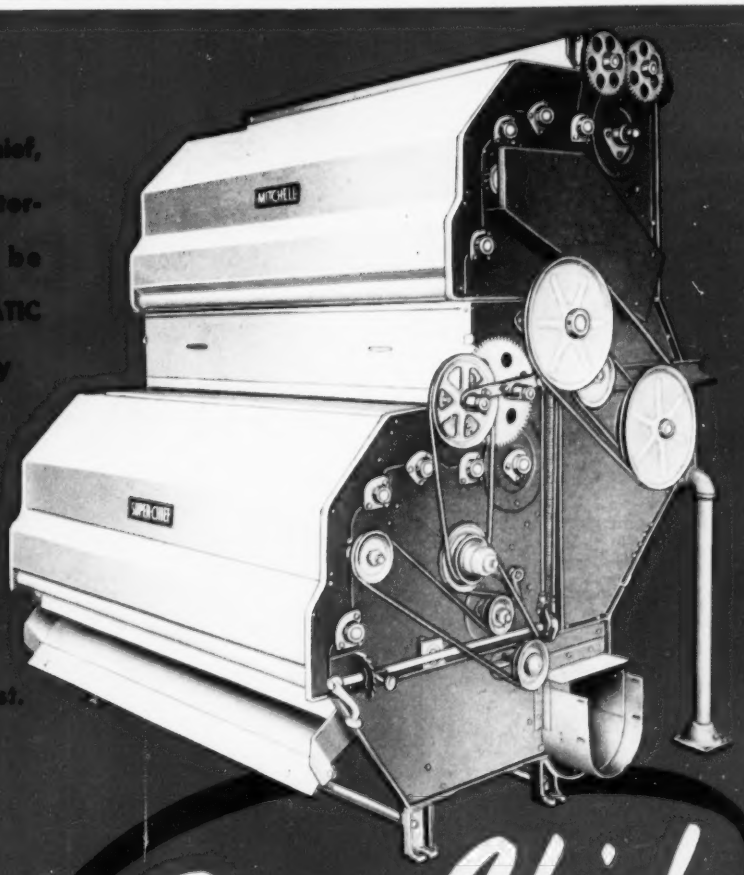
• • •

"Boys," said the pious teacher to his Sunday School class, "you must learn never to lose your tempers, even under the most vexing conditions. Now, to illustrate, while I have been standing here talking, a fly has landed on my nose. I do not swear. I do not blaspheme. I merely say, 'Go away fly.' MY GOD IT'S A BEE!"

AUTOMATIC FEED

Now Available!

The MITCHELL Super Chief, our finest feeder-extractor-cleaner, may now be equipped with AUTOMATIC FEED. This completely automatic electro-hydraulic feed (Patent Applied For) is available on MITCHELL Super Chief Units at slight extra cost.



JOHN E.
MITCHELL
COMPANY
DALLAS, TEXAS

Super Chief

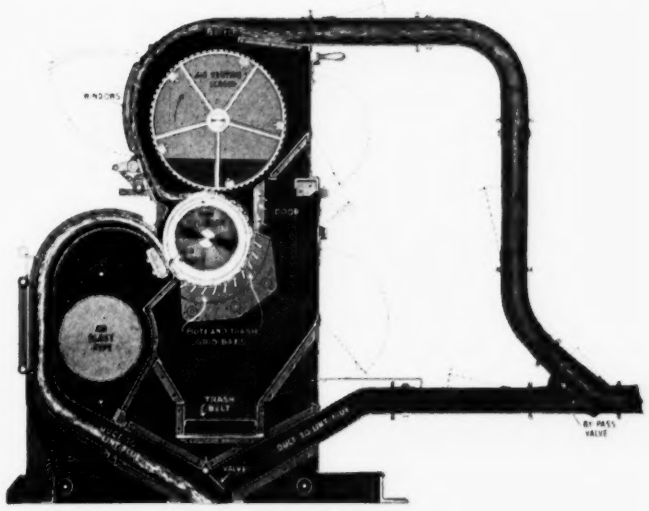
Manufacturers of Fine Machinery for Half a Century

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

LINT CLEANER

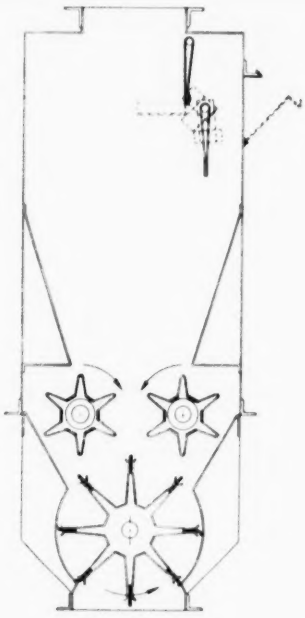
Efficient
Improves Sample
Fits Any Make Gin
No Damage to Fiber
Simple in Operation
Ample Capacity for 90-Saw Gin
Profitable to Ginner & Producer

Write for special bulletin



HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS **Sherman, Texas**



MURRAY *Automatic Feed Control*

This Feed Control has been designed to provide a positive and even feed of the Seed Cotton for all of the overhead Cleaning and Drying Equipment.

It is built in two sizes, 52⅜" and 72" wide, and fitted with an automatic Cut-off Valve arrangement connected to Air Box on Separator. When the feeding is too heavy, the Valve automatically reduces the suction at the Telescope, eliminates choke-ups, and provides just the proper amount of feed for the most efficient drying and cleaning.

For double drying systems install control under Separator in connection with the No. 1 Drier. For other plants with one Drier, install Control under No. 1 Separator.

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

DALLAS • ATLANTA • MEMPHIS • FRESNO